THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE STATES FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISE.

VOLUME [illegible] CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 27, 1840. [NUMBER 49.

T. J. [illegible] and Publisher.

TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within three months; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 50 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. R. H. Cameron, Hillsborough, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Elk Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Days.			
27 Thursday,	5 31	6 56	
28 Friday,	5 32	6 55	For August, 1840.
29 Saturday,	5 33	6 54	h. m.
30 Sunday,	5 34	6 53	First 4 11 59 even.
31 Monday,	5 35	6 52	Full 12 1 54 morn.
1 Tuesday,	5 35	6 51	Last 20 6 56 morn.
2 Wednesday	5 36	6 50	New 27 1 23 morn.

The Louisville Journal of the 6th instant says, "The Louisville Legion, on their late return from Cincinnati, called at North Bend to pay their respects to General Harrison. Major K. Marshall then addressed the General in behalf of the Legion.

Gen. Harrison: The members of the Louisville Legion, who are before you, are returning home from the scene which was formed in the vicinity of Cincinnati. We have called at your residence to pay to a veteran soldier the homage of our purest respect.

The position you occupy before the American people makes no difference in our feelings towards you. We are here of all politics and on proper occasions express our individual opinions with the candor of freemen. Party spirit cannot blind us to the merits of a patriot whose best days have been devoted to the service of his country. You form of her sons is the brightest jewel of the Republic. The citizen soldier and the patriot will guard that fame as a part of the property of his country.

Permit me, sir, as the Representative of the Louisville Legion, to renew to you the assurance of our perfect respect, and of our hearty wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness.

To which address General Harrison replied as follows:

Gentlemen of the Louisville Legion—I have heard the speech of your Major, in which he assures me that your object in stopping at North Bend is to pay me your respects. This is not the first manifestation of regard I have received from you. I have heretofore been twice invited by the military of Louisville to visit them at their beautiful city, and I regret that circumstances prevented my acceptance of those invitations. On another occasion no circumstance within my control shall forbid my joining them. Gentlemen, there was one portion of your Major's speech that has touched my heart. He assures me that in your corps, though all under the same military banner, there is a diversity of political opinions, and yet that this compliment to me proceeds from the estimate placed upon my services to our country.—For this mark of personal respect permit me, gentlemen, to tender you my sincere thanks.

The Thompson Festival.—The last Danville (Va.) Reporter contains a partial account of the sayings and doings at the dinner given to Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., by the Whigs of Pittsylvania, in Danville, on the 28th ult. We have heard Gen. Thompson's speech on the secession spoken of in the highest terms of commendation by persons that were there. The Reporter says, "Before leaving the room at which the crowd first met the honored guest, their attention was attracted by the *first log cabin* which ever passed through the streets of Danville, and we believe we may say the first which had ever travelled over any portion of the soil of Virginia. It came from Rockingham in North Carolina, and was accompanied by 300 of the gallant Whigs of that county, bearing a Banner inscribed with the motto: 'The Whigs of Rockingham; often beaten but never conquered.' The number who attended this gathering of the people is estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000—composed of persons from Granville, Orange, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Davidson, Davie, Rowan and Lincoln, in North Carolina, and from Floyd, Roanoke, Patrick, Franklin, Henry, Campbell, Halifax and Pittsylvania, in Virginia.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Used up.—One Robert Price, who *happened* to be in Buffalo some months since, and who then and there *happened* to make what purports to be an affidavit, in which he states he saw Gen. Harrison with a black cockade on his hat. It now appears by affidavits from some ten of the most respectable citizens of Trumbull co., Ohio, where Price resides, that at the time he states he saw Gen. Harrison wear the cockade, he was but a boy, working on his father's farm in New Jersey—and that while a resident of Ohio, his character, for truth and veracity has been more than once impeached in courts of record. The records of Court are given in to substantiate this fact. So much for the Price affidavit, of which the Argus has made much capital. Thousands of others are known to be in the same boat.—*Dunkirk Beacon.*

Gen. Harrison at Fort Greenville, the old Treaty Ground.—On the 28th ult. Gen. Harrison met, according to the Piqua (Ohio) Intelligencer, about 10,000 Persons on the old Treaty Ground at Granville, whom he addressed for two hours. *The "feeble and imbecile* old Granny" in this outbreak *from his cage* expressed himself very fully, for "*a man of no opinions*" "*with conscience keepers,*" upon almost all the political topics of the day, and in defence of himself as a soldier under Wayne, and as Commander in Chief during the last war.

A whale about 30 feet long was discovered aground in Hempstead Bay, a few days since. Some "amateur" fishermen detected the interloper and killed him. He was cut up and produced several barrels of oil.

SPEECH OF MR. OGLE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
On the Regal Splendor of the PRESIDENT'S PALACE.
[CONTINUED.]

Delivered in the H. of Representatives April 14.

Mr. Chairman, there is a notable historical incident associated with this East Room, to which I may with propriety refer while we are within the room itself, and before we pass through the massive japanned doors into the magnificent Elliptical Saloon, where I must propose to conduct you. That historical event refers to the celebrated "*Blue Room Letter,*" addressed to the editor of the "*Richmond Enquirer,*" and dated at Washington, January 1, 1827. Here is the letter:

"This being the day on which the President's House is thrown open to all visitors, I went, among others, to pay my respects to him, or rather, I should fairly confess, I went to see the East Room, for the furnishing of which we had voted twenty-five thousand dollars at the last session of Congress. I was anxious to see how that amount of furniture could be stowed away in a single room, and my curiosity was fully satisfied. It was truly a *gorgeous sight* to behold, but had too much the look of *regal magnificence* to be perfectly agreeable to my old republican feelings."

To establish the falsity of this celebrated letter, I will refer you to extracts from two distinguished public journals, one of them the "official organ" of General Jackson's Administration, and the other at that period in full communion with "the party:"

"It is well known that, *through Mr. Adams's aristocratic pride,* this elegant room (i. e. the *East Room*) in the President's House, was left UNFURNISHED."—*U. S. Telegraph, Aug.* 1, 1829.

"The New York Courier and Enquirer of November, 1829, states as follows:

"The coalition papers tell us that the East Room is going to be furnished. This, at the best, is bad authority; but, if it be true, we are happy to hear it. The manner in which Mr. Clay's President kept the East Room, was disrespectful to the office of President of the United States.—Instead of its looking neat and clean, and tidy, and *being decently furnished* as the mansion of the President of a great republic ought to be, it was *full of cobwebs, a few old chairs, lumbering benches, broken glass,* and looked exactly like one of the apartments of Windsor Castle, Holyrood Palace, or the Tower of London, those appendages to kings and monarchs. The head of a republic ought to give an example of the thriftiness and virtuous habits of the people who put him there. Every plain Republican, when visiting Washington, will now find a chair to sit upon in the 'East Room.' They wont be kept standing upon their legs, as they do before kings and emperors, and as practised by Mr. Clay's President, till they are so tired so scarcely to know whether they have any legs to stand upon. Unless Gen. Jackson put good, sound, substantial furniture into the 'East Room,' the *reform* is not complete in that quarter, and the People wont forgive him for neglecting it."

What a strange commentary do the gorgeous and dazzling garnishments of the "East Room" afford in regard to the remarks of the "Courier and Enquirer," which have just been read by the Clerk.—"EVERY PLAIN REPUBLICAN," forsooth, "when visiting Washington, will now find A CHAIR to sit down upon in the 'East Room.'" Ay, Sir, EVERY PLAIN REPUBLICAN will now find a set of chairs in that splendid and royal saloon, which took the round sum of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS of the PEOPLE'S CASH to pay for. Is not that "sitting down" with a vengeance?—"Mr. CLAY'S President, (Mr. ADAMS) *through aristocratic pride,*" kept the *East Room* "*full of cobwebs, a few old chairs, lumbering benches, and broken glass.*"—On the other hand, Martin Van Buren—*plain,* republican hard handed democratic-locofoco Martin Van Buren—has it now garnished with gold framed mirrors "as big as a barn-door," to behold his *plain republican self in.* What need he care if those mirrors have taken TWENTY FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of the PEOPLE'S CASH to pay for them? Is not such democracy a burlesque on common sense and common decency? But, Mr. Chairman, I am not done with the "celebrated East Room letter." The letter was not only false, but was, immediately after its publication, known throughout the whole country to have been a sheer fabrication, "from beginning to end." For the sake of the author's reputation, it therefore became necessary that his name should be withheld from the People. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, instead of exposing the base coiner of falsehood, maintained the deep silence of the grave in regard to the writer of the letter during a period of almost four months; and it was not until after repeated goadings that he became restive and began to manifest a proper disposition to clear his own skirts of the forgery.—He accordingly announced in the Richmond Enquirer of the 27th of April, 1837, in reply to an article in some other newspaper on the subject of the letter, that "the account to which the writer refers respecting the EAST ROOM was forwarded to us, as it purports, by *one of the most intelligent and distinguished members of Congress.*" This "most intelligent and distinguished member of Congress" turned out to be THOMAS HART BENTON, who subsequently became still more distinguished as the author of the "*Gold Humbug.*" I said that his "East Room letter" was false throughout, and that it was made up of the whole piece of cloth: for it appears, at the very time (1st January, 1827) that letter was written, describing the furniture of the East Room as gorgeous to a degree of "regal magnificence," the room had no furniture excepting a few old chairs, lumbering benches, broken glass," and divers fraternities of cobwebs. Sir, I go for these old reminiscences, and I hold that, when "one of the most intelligent and distinguished members of Congress" will deliberately sit down in his chair and fabricate for publication a *wilful lie,* for the purpose of deceiving the People, he ought ever to be kept in fresh remembrance. His title should be branded deeply on his forehead, as once was the letter R on Cain's—that, Thomas H. Benton, is the fate that falls on—and was justly upon him; and though other matters on account of youthful indiscretion may be forgiven and forgotten, this base coinage is brought to his own door, and so and will be remembered by the People of the United States.

Having paid our respects to the "East Room," let us, Mr. Chairman, take a view of what is, at the present day, called the "Blue Elliptical Saloon," though in former times it was known as the "Green Circular Parlor." The apartment is nearly oval in form, and is forty feet long by thirty wide. In its general shape, rich French furniture, showy drapery, costly gilded ornaments, and general arrangements, the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" has frequently been pronounced, by the judgment of the best connoisseurs, the choicest room of the palace. It is believed to have been prepared and furnished very much after the style of the most brilliant drawing-rooms at the Tuileries, Fontainbleau, Neuilly, and St. Cloud. To give you, sir, a proper idea of the "regal magnificence" of this saloon at this day, I will first enumerate some of the articles with which it had been furnished before Mr. Van Buren became its occupant, and shall then show that he expended, in "improving" the furniture of that room, during the first ten months of his presidency, the sum of $1,805 55 of the People's cash.—Sir, not of his own. The "Blue Elliptical Saloon," among other furniture, had the following:

1 superb French gilt mantle time piece, representing Minerva handing an Indian warrior, on the face of which the clock is placed; the whole standing on a capacious bronze pedestal, adorned on three sides with military trophies in bass-relief. The entire work is beautifully executed, elegantly and richly gilded.
2 large gilt framed mirrors.
3 splendid gilt candle cornices.
1 large glass and gilt chandelier of 30 lights, ornamented with female figures and a bust of Diana, the branches being embellished with the head of Minerva.
1 pair elegant bronze and heavy gilt mantle branches, garnished with ivy leaves and female figures carrying trumpets.
4 bronze and gilt chandeliers, supported by a figure standing on a round pedestal and bearing a palm tree, with five lights.
1 pair of bronze and gilt andirons, with eagles in antique colors.
1 set of splendid Porcelain vases, decorated with the rich landscape of Pomey, embracing the mansion of Dr. Franklin, when he resided in France.
1 bust of Washington.
1 gilt centre table, with marble top.
3 sets of double silk window curtains.
24 elegant gilt and satin chairs.
4 do. do. settees, for recesses.
9 do. do. sofas and pillows.
2 do. do. fire screens.
1 large elliptical French carpet.

This carpet was very elegant, and cost 9,050 francs. It was of the most brilliant and dazzling colors; had a splendidly embroidered work in the centre, representing a *Bald Eagle,* "large as life," with a scroll in his beak inscribed "*E pluribus unum,*" and with the usual accompaniment of arrows in his talons; while the flag of America, emblazoned by the stars and stripes, waved over his head.

I said, sir, I would show that Mr. Van Buren had expended $1,805 55, within ten months after he had gone into possession, in making improvements in the "Blue Elliptical Saloon." I prove this expenditure by an original voucher, which I hold in my hand, dated December 12, 1837, containing the bill and receipt of Messrs. Patton & Co., New York, for materials, &c., furnished to improve the President's house.—The entire bill, as receipted in, $4,316 18; of that amount $1,805 55 was for articles, &c. for this room, viz.

"9 windows," (curtains)		$1,307 50
Satin medallion,		176 37
Silk cord,		24 66
Plain satin,		38 12
Galloon,		74 50
Silk tassels,		42 00
Gimp,		54 68
Repairing and covering	14 chairs,	24 00
Do. do.	2 sofas,	24 00
Do. do.	4 tabourets,	8 00
Do. do.	2 screens,	4 00
Do. do.	5 footstools,	6 25
Do. do.	4 sets pillows,	16 00
Do. do.	Music stool,	1 50
		$1,805 55

Mr. Chairman, how do you relish the notion of voting away the hard cash of your constituents, of your farmers, mechanics, and poor laborers, for silk tassels, galloon, gimp, and satin medallion, to beautify and adorn the "Blue Elliptical Saloon?" Suppose, sir, after you shall have returned to the charming prairies of Illinois, some plain, honest, republican "Sucker" should inquire what use a real, genuine, hard handed, loco foco democrat like Mr. Van Buren can have for silk covered pillows, footstools, and tabourets in the "Blue Elliptical Saloon:" how would you reply to that honest Sucker's interrogatory? Would'nt you acknowledge yourself fairly stumped? But suppose he would ask what sort of animals these tabourets, or tabby-cats, are? I will endeavour to tell him, for I have lately given some little attention to this curious department of natural history. The tabouret is an article of furniture, which, in Europe and Asia, is only to be met with in the richest saloons of monarchs. It is a convex seat, without arms or back, and in form bearing a close resemblance to a Turkish standard or the moon in her first quarter; is composed of gilt wood, cushioned and stuffed with very fine black horse hair, covered with crimson damask, figured satin, and garnished with silk lace, gold fringe, tassels, tufts, and stars. It is supported by an X. Even before the days of the Crusades, the honors of the tabouret were held in the highest esteem. This honor consisted in the distinguished privilege of sitting on a tabouret in the royal presence. By long and well established court ceremonial law in many monarchies, the individual in the kingdom is entitled to enjoy this high distinction, on grand gala days, save a duchess of the blood royal. In confirmation of what I have stated in regard to the importance ascribed to the "honors of the tabouret," I will read a sentence or two from a recent and very interesting work by Governor Cass, our distinguished minister at the Court of St. Cloud. The book is entitled "France, its King, Court, and Government." I read from page 46, London edition:

"Under the ancient regime, the right to have been *folding-doors thrown open, or to sit upon a tabouret,* which *is a cushioned stool,* was one of the greatest favors a subject could aspire to, and excited more intrigue than many a political event affecting the prosperity of the kingdom.—On particular days the King dined in public, when the principal personages of the court and the household were seen standing at his chair, holding plates and towels under their arms and in their hands," &c.

Mr. Chairman, I hesitate not to say that, if you inquire minutely into the history and uses of the tabouret, you cannot fail to discover that it has ever been regarded as among the indispensable regalia of a monarch, and is by many considered almost as essential to kingly paraphernalia as the royal jewels, the sceptre, the diadem, or even the crown itself. The four tabourets in the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" of the President's palace were procured from France, and cost 939 francs 8 centimes.—Here, sir, is the bill transmitted to this country with the tabourets:

"*Detail d'un Tabouret en X.*"

Le bois dore		125	00
1 Etoffe a dessin	at 35 00	17	50
2 Bordure tein pecan	at 6 00	12	00
2 do. 18 lignes	at 3 00	6	00
½ Pieces serfait	at 2 50	1	65
1 Toile d'Embourrure	at 75		75
7 Ba. Crin noir d'Enchantillon	at 2 20	15	40
½ Toile douce	at 1 80	1	10
1½ Cordonnat en soie	at 75	1	40
8½ Fesurde 4 lignes	at 1 00	1	85
1½ Franges en soie	at 15 00	28	12
Facon et menues fourniteres		24	00
		254	77

Les 4 tabourets en X 939 08

Now, sir, I should like to hear the honest opinions not only of the plain, republican "Suckers," but also of the "Hoosiers," of the "Wolverines," and of the "Buck eyes," about these tabby-cats. Wont they think "them animals rather dangerous critters" to be kept snugly seated within the "Blue Elliptical Saloon?" Wont they object against Mr. Van Buren paying away their cash for the purpose of dressing up these tabby-cats in new damask silkfrocks? But I would also very much desire to learn the views of these plain, republican "Suckers" in regard to three new window curtains, bought by our democratic President for the "Blue Elliptical Saloon." You will see, by "the bill" that $1,307 50 of the People's cash was paid for these three curtains—making just $435 83 apecie. I am disposed to believe that the plain, republican "Suckers" will think $435 83 is a little too much money to be laid out for "fixing" one widow curtain. Why, sir, that sum would build three or four comfortable "Log Cabins," and finish them off completely, with puncheon floors, clap board roofs, cobs, ribs, eave-bearers, butting-poles, weight-poles, and ridge-poles, and including cat and clay chimneys into the bargain, and would also leave a few dollars beside to treat the folks who came to the "raisin" with as much hard cider as they can stow away under the belts of their linsey-woolsey hunting shirts.

But, sir, what will those plain, republican "*Suckers*" say when I suggest that Mr. Van Buren doubtless, in the opinion of the "*importers of French silks,*" made money, or, to speak with more propriety, *saved cash* to the people by the purchase of these three window curtains at $1,307 50?—for the curtains which now hang at the seven windows of the "East Room" required exactly $3,875 35 of the PEOPLE'S MONEY, or the moderate sum of $553 62 for each curtain. Do I startle your "old republican feeling?" Mr. Chairman, it rejoices my heart to behold that honest frown of disapprobation resting on your brow at the recital of this prodigal and lavish waste of the money of your constituents. As I like always to be armed with the proof of every important fact which I desire to bring before the country, I will present you, sir, the *bill of items* for the curtains in the East Room.—They were purchased from the firm of L. Veron & Co. in Philadelphia. Here is the bill:

216 yards long silk fringe	$410	40
44 " heavy cord silk fringe	121	00
44 " cotton	16	72
210 " embroidered eagle muslin	352	80
120 " satin border	492	00
196 " yellow silk	607	60
132 " blue silk	377	52
167 " white silk	517	74
Mr. Nolen's bill for GILT RAYS	70	00
A. Lejamber's bill of ORNAMENTS	255	75
Putting up the curtains	274	37
	3,495	85
Profit 10 per centum	349	50
Expenses of upholsterers in Washington	30	00
Cost of East Room Curtains	$3,875	35

I have no doubt that the more rich and fashionable portion of Mr. Van Buren's friends will urge in his defence that the curtains purchased for the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" are very cheap; that they are composed of the richest materials, and are in perfect harmony with all the gorgeous arrangements in this magnificent saloon. Whereas the curtains which were there at the retirement of General Jackson were *merely crimson damask double silks,* that had been bought from Mr. Perdreauville for the trifling sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, and were not deemed by fashionable gentlemen and ladies sufficiently splendid to suit the other drapery of the saloon. Whether this defence will be considered as good for $1,307 50 of the *People's cash,* I leave the People themselves to determine.

We shall now, Mr. Chairman, take our leave of the "Blue Elliptical Saloon;" but before we pass out of the door, turn your eyes, and take a moment's survey of the "*tout ensemble,*" not omitting the highly polished and beautiful marble mantel, with its superb but fantastic ornaments, and tell me whether this sumptuously garnished saloon bears the characteristics of an apartment intended for the accommodation of the CHIEF SERVANT of a plain, economical, hardy, and republican people? Or whether it does not more resemble the Audience Room of a Monarch, in which he receives his sleek and ribband bedecked courtiers, as they present themselves with their humblest genuflexions and prostrations, crouching like fawning spaniels to the hand which has it in its power to throw them a bone?

On each side of the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" and communicating therewith by very large smoothly varnished doors, is a parallelogram drawing-room, of 36 by 22 feet. These apartments are called the "green" and "yellow" drawing-rooms, and, by some, are supposed to rival the "Saloon" in the splendor and richness of their drapery and other decorations, and with it form a sun of rooms that many of the inferior Monarchs of Europe would feel proud to possess. These three parlors were formerly used for the reception of company on a stated day (Wednesday) in every week, when the palace doors were thrown wide open for all the citizens of the Republic who were disposed to enter and pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. But the good old usages and liberal practices of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe are no longer of authority at the palace; *economy, not of the People's cash but of the President's,* is now in that quarter the order of the day. Hence, instead of those old and well appointed "*weekly*" *visits and greetings,* when all the People were at liberty to partake of the good cheer of the President's House, there has been substituted one cold, stiff, formal, and ceremonious assembly on the first day of every *year.* At this annual levee, notwithstanding its pomp and pageantry, no expense whatever is incurred by the President personally. No fruits, cake, wine, coffee, hard cider, or other refreshments of any kind are tendered to his guests. Indeed, it would militate against all the rules of court etiquette now established at the palace to permit "vulgar eating and drinking" on this GRAND GALA DAY. The only entertainment there served consists in profound bows, stately promenades, formal civilities, ardent expressions of admiration for the pageant passing before your eyes, with anxious inquiries about the weather—all these good things go to make up what the fashionable people there assembled call the "*feast of reason and the flow of soul.*" This admirable course levies no unwilling contributions on the "private funds" of the President, and, in that respect, squares with his economical notions to a T. The Marine Band, however, is always ordered from the Navy Yard, and stationed in the [illegible] front hall, from whence they [illegible] be placed in saloons of the palace with [illegible] dear to the Chief," "Wha'll be King but [illegible]" and other kindred airs, which [illegible] and conciliate the ears of warrior—calamities never smelt powder. As [illegible] *and not his own,* pays for [illegible] who have [illegible] "Marine Band," its employment at the palace does not conflict with the peculiar views of the President in regard to the obvious difference between *public and private economy.*

Mr. Chairman, a plain, sober-minded republican can have no love for the splendors of a monarch's court, much less can he admire the apish mimicry of royal ceremonies displayed with so much ostentation at the annual levee of the President. A plain republican beholds nothing in all these vain formalities which fairly and truly represents the hardy and simple character of the American people. *British noblemen* would doubtless look with gratification at the gorgeous pageant of foreign ambassadors, with their attaches bedecked in all their dazzling but grotesque national court costumes.—Lordly aristocrats would take great delight in surveying the bright array of stars and ribbonds, jewels and badges of honor, gold buttons and epaulets, that on those occasions cause the rich saloons of the President's palace to shine with redoubled brightness. They, too, would no doubt much admire the long lines of black and gilded coaches which fill the wide carriage-ways leading from the Ionic portico of the palace to the right and left huge iron portals which face the great avenue. But, sir, these carriages, richly caparisoned horses, gaudy hammer-cloths, footmen in gold and crimson liveries, all the blaze of equipage, and all the trappings of royalty have no attractions for the eyes of plain, republican freemen. They know full well that all this finery was purchased of the coachmaker, the painter, the carver, the gilder, the harness-maker, and the tailor; and that the little souled mortal who thus rages to outshine all others in externals—who would monopolize not only the luxuries of a palace, but all notice, all respect, and all consideration—would *also desire to wear a glittering coronet, and "to lord it over his species."* Our plain, republican citizens are too intelligent to look with approbation at a royal pageant that offends them with its glare; and they possess too much of the spirit of '76 not to despise the little aristocrat, who seems to think that the entire universe was made for him, and such as he, "*to take their pastime in,*" and who, by his imperious look, insolently asks—

"Have poor men souls? and are their bodies then
Of the same flesh and blood as gentlemen?"

At these "annual State levees," the great doors of the "East Room," "Blue Elliptical Saloon," "Green Drawing Room," and "Yellow Drawing Room," are thrown open at 12 o'clock "*precisely*" to the anxious feet of gaily apparelled noblemen, honorable men, gentlemen, and ladies, of all the nations and kingdoms of the earth, many of whom appear ambitiously intent upon securing an early recognition from the head of the mansion. The President, at the "same instant of time," assumes his station about four feet within the "Blue Elliptical Saloon," and facing the door which looks out upon the spacious front hall, but is separated from it, as before remarked by a screen of Ionic columns. He is supported on the right and left by the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and by one of the high officers of the Government. The Marine Band having been assigned their position at the eastern end of the hall, with all their fine instruments in full tune, "at the same identical moment," strike up one of our most admired "national airs;" and forthwith *a current of life* flows in at the wide-spread outer door of the palace, and glides with the smoothness of music through the spacious hall, by the Ionic screen, into the royal presence. Here (to drop for a moment my liquid figure) each and every individual is presented and received with a gentle shake of the hand, and is greeted with that "smile eternal" which plays over the soft features of Mr. Van Buren, save when he calls to mind how confoundedly "*Old Tip,*" *chased, caught, and licked Proctor and Tecumseh.* Immediately after the introduction or recognition, the current sets toward the "East Room," and thus this stream of living men and women continues to flow, and flow, and flow for about the space of three hours—the "DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT" being the only orb around which all this pomp, pride, and parade revolve. To him all these lesser planets turn, "as the sunflower turns" to the sun, and feel their colors brightened when a ray of favor or a "royal smile" falls upon them. But, amid this gorgeous pageant, I would ask, Mr. Chairman, where are the sympathies that beat in unison with the honest pulsations of the tenants of log cabins? What is there in this glare of rubies and diamonds, and gaudy court costumes, that can recall to the mind of an observer the unequal lot of the poor daily laborer, whose task is never fully ended until the sun retires behind the Western mountains? Can a single thought for the troubles and toils and cares of honest poverty abide one moment in an assembly like this—an assembly which the popular climate would chill into icy stiffness. The gales from the log cabins would come over it like the chilling blasts from the frozen regions of the poles, where the "genial beams of solar influence" cannot penetrate.

During the administration of John Q. Adams, I had frequently heard this gentleman much censured for the introduction of Court ceremonials at the palace; but, from full inquiry and investigation, I am satisfied that those charges were founded in error. The very first royal or Court ordinance in relation to the proper ceremonies to be observed at the President's levees which I have been able to discover was proclaimed during the next year after General Jackson had succeeded to the Presidency. It was in the form of an "*order*" issued by the Marshal of the District of Columbia. I will send it to the Clerk's table, sir, and have it read, for the benefit and admiration of all pure, hard handed, locofoco democrats:

"*The President's Drawing Room.*—Wishing to preserve order, and afford every convenience in my power to the fellow citizens of the President of the United States who may wish to visit his drawing room or levees, I deem it proper to promulgate the following regulations, to be observed on those occasions:

"Police officers will be stationed at the gates and front door of the Executive Mansion, to preserve order and enforce the following regulations:

"1. All carriages will enter by the eastern and depart by the western gate.

"2. None will be suffered to remain in the yard; when called for, they will enter the eastern gate, and if on their arrival at the front door, their drivers and employers are not ready to depart, they will immediately drive out of the yard, and remain out until again called for by the Police Officers.

"3. No boys will be admitted, unless specially introduced by their parents.

"TENCH RINGGOLD,
Marshal of the District of Columbia."
"January 21, 1830.

This ORDER, I presume, sir, is the germ of all the Court formalities that now obtain at the palace. But these Court ceremonies are offensive to the taste and feelings of plain republicans—they answer no good end; and I trust the day is not far remote when the President of the United States will discover that to obtain and retain the respect of the American People it will be necessary to DESERVE it; and especially that to secure their respect it will not be necessary TO PRACTICE THE AIRS AND ADOPT THE FORMS WHICH PREVAIL AT THE BRITISH COURT."

Let us return, Mr. Chairman, to the "*locus in quo,*" or rather "*locus criminis*"—the place where this crime (against the simplicity of republican manners) has been committed—the Green and Yellow Drawing rooms. I have too wide a field, as yet, before me to consume much of the time of this committee in attempting to describe the gorgeous splendor of the window curtains and other drapery; the dazzling magnificence of the large gilded mirrors, mantel glasses, chandeliers, candelabras, French bracket lights, and mantel ornaments; the smooth and beautiful Italian slab centre tables; the rich and luxurious damask satin-covered chairs, bergeres, sofas, French comfortables, Turkish ottomans and divans, and brilliant imperial carpets, and other shining garnishments with which these superb drawing rooms are adorned. It may

is sufficient to say that the lustre and elegance of their interior would no doubt dazzle, if they did not blind, the eyes of Slamm, Bang, and Ming, the celebrated locofoco rulers of Tammany Hall. The Green and Yellow Drawing-rooms have been greatly beautified and improved since the retirement of Gen. Jackson. I find amongst the vouchers of the Treasury Department a bill of C. Alexander, for materials, &c., for the President's House, from the 11th of March, 1837, till the 10th May, 1837, $1,037 35; part of this amount, viz: $355 68¾, was for the Green Drawing-room. The latter sum, amongst other charges, includes one item for thirty pieces of SILVER PAPER, $120, and one other item for 96 *yards of green silk*, $108.

But, sir, without stopping to inquire how vastly that *silver paper and green silk* must have improved the Green Drawing-room, I will proceed to read two other bills for more substantial, and not less ornamental improvements.

"The United States to V. VALDERON, for President's House.

1 Divan and Cushion	$100

Rec'd payment of T. L. SMITH, Sep. 30, 1837.
F. VALDERON.
(Voucher No. 37.)

The President's House Dr. to A. LEJAMBER.

6 French Comfortables, made of extra materials and extra covers	160
4 boxes, at $2 50	10
	$170

Rec'd payment in full. A. LEJAMBER.
(Voucher No. 8, embraced in abstract No. 1, of payments made by T. L. Smith, agent for purchasing furniture for the President's House from April 15, 1837, to May 16, 1838.")

In the ninth century, the immortal Alfred sat on a three legged stool, and "awayed his sceptre o'er the English realm;" but Mr. Van Buren, "in this our day," is not content with a seat of such homely and rude construction. He must have "Turkish divans" "and French comfortables." Thousands of the People's dollars have been lavishly expended for—

Gilt and damask satin covered Settees
Gilt and damask satin covered *Sofas*
Gilt and damask satin covered Bergeres
Gilt and damask satin covered Fauteuils
Gilt and damask satin covered Chairs
Gilt and damask satin covered Ottomans
Gilt and damask satin covered Tabourets
Gilt and damask satin covered Music-stools,
Gilt and damask satin covered Foot-stools,
Gilt and damask satin covered Pillows.

Still Mr. Van Buren was not content; he longed for the "Turkish divan" and the "French comfortable." A good locofoco democrat, methinks, might have been pretty well satisfied with a crimson damask sofa and a pillow of soft down encased in a silk cover. And a bulky alderman, it is said, after enjoying his turtle soup, can snore away his six hours, at perfect peace with all mankind, by placing his corporation within the generous dimensions of a bergere. But neither the crimson damask sofa and soft down, silk covered pillow, nor the capacious bergere would content Mr. Van Buren. What was to be done? The ottoman has no back whereon a hard handed democrat, pearied with the cares of State, can lean, and the tabouret is part and parcel of the *Court regalia*, and may be soiled by too frequent use; the music stool and the foot stool, albeit covered with damask satin, are too low for a favorable disposal of the extremities. What could be done, sir, in this dire emergency, but to pay down $270 of the People's cash that Mr. Van Buren may enjoy the luxuries of the Turkish "divan" and the "French comfortable, made of extra materials?" And as these fine articles were doubtless bought "dog cheap," and especially "as every dog has his day," in these "hog days," no good locofoco can magnanimously withhold from his hard handed democratic friend the delights of a daily "lounge" on a "COMFORTABLE." But I opine, Mr. Chairman, that although many of these honest locofocos would be pleased to see AMERICAN COMFORTABLES introduced at the palace, they will hardly admit the propriety of the true representative of the real hard handed democracy sending the cash of the People across the wide Atlantic for the purchase of "FRENCH comfortables," at a time, too, when thousands of AMERICAN cabinet makers and upholsterers, who are quite as ingenious and quite as handy, in their respective crafts, as the artisans of Paris and Lyons, are out of employment, for the want of a market for their beautiful fabrics.

I will not detain you, sir, longer in the Green and Yellow Drawing rooms than just to direct your eye in retiring from the latter, first to the elegant mahogany gilt-mounted piano forte, and then to the *heavy gilt bronze* mantel time-piece, representing Hannibal, the celebrated Carthaginian General at the battle of Cannæ.

There are no other apartments on the first floor of the palace excepting the "COURT LEVEE, OR BANQUETING ROOM," and the family dining room, with sundry store rooms, and PLATE and CHINA closets between them. I shall call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the "COURT BANQUETING ROOM," but not until we shall first step to the left of the entrance hall, that we may ascend the grand staircase covered with a rich Brussels carpet, in order to take a very cursory view of the interior arrangements on the second story of the palace.—The apartment on this story which has been most admired is denominated the "Ladies Circular Parlor," corresponding in form, lustre, and elegance, with the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" on the first story. This beautiful "parlor" was fitted up in handsome style by Mr. Adams, and was occupied by that President's family, during his term of office, as their company receiving room. Soon after Mr. Van Buren came into power, the "Ladies' Circular Parlor," as well as every other apartment in the palace, was ordained to accept a splendid outfit at the hands of the gilder, the painter, the carver, the upholsterer, and the importer of gold and silver paper, royal Wilton and imperial Saxon carpets, gilt rays, stars, fringe, tassels, *Funny Kemble green glass finger cups*, fancy toilet sets, and other *lovely foreign ornaments*. I discover, by a voucher now in my hand, that Mr. Van Buren, on the 12th day of December, 1837, paid $1,041 of the People's cash for the embellishment of the "Ladies' Circular Parlor."—This sum of $1,041 is one of the charges in the large bill ($4,316 08) of Messrs. Patten & Co. New York, and to which I before referred. I will at this favorable time present some other charges included in the bill of Messrs. Patten & Co. What say you think, Mr. Chairman, of the following specimens of locofoco democracy?

For President's Chamber—Making curtains and Ornaments	$57 50
Silk Tassels	18 00
For President's Parlor—Satin Medallion	68 00
Satin	30 00
Galloon	35 49
Cord	9 52
Silk Tassels	12 50
Rosettes	9 00
Gimp	19 00
For Ladies' Room—Making curtains and Ornaments	51 00
Tassels	18 00
Crimson Taffeta	124 00
For Bedroom No. 1—Making curtains and Ornaments	57 50
Silk Tassels	18 00
For Room No. 4—Making curtains and Ornaments	35 50
Silk Tassels	12 00
For Room No. 6—Making curtains and Ornaments	37 75
Silk Tassels	9 00
For Room No. 8—Making curtains and Ornaments	53 25
Tassels	18 00
For Bell Pulls—Silk Cord	59 63
Tassels	42 00
Rosettes	5 00

(To be continued.)

The Albert Bonnet.—Last autumn, when Prince Albert was on a visit preliminary to the British Court, the young Queen and he, used frequently to wander amongst the shady wooded walks of Windsor. On one occasion, on returning her bonnet was slightly bent back round its front, the Prince it appears had been thinking more of the woman than the Queen, as a gallant knight should, and had, in some pressing attentions to the Queen, committed a slight trespass upon her millinery. The young ladies of the court perceived at once the slight derangement, but were delighted with the improvement, and immediately as soon as etiquette permitted, hurried to their milliners gave orders for the new fashion of bonnets with turned back fronts, and secured their Royal Mistress in her future little wanderings from betraying appearances; for where all were alike, there could be no suspicion of particularity. Such was the origin of the Albert Bonnet, and so attractive and becoming is the fashion in the bright eyes of young ladies, that like its origin, it is now almost universal.—*English paper.*

Deep Soundings.—Capt. James Ross, R. N., on the 3d of March last, in lat. 33 21 south, lon. 94 east, found bottom at the depth of 2,677 fathoms of line on the reel, and the weight employed was 540 pounds. Capt. Ross believes that soundings may be obtained, however deep the sea. The mean velocity of the weight in descending 2,677 fathoms, was at the rate of three miles and one fifth per hour. The first 50 fathoms descending at the rate of 7.1 miles per hour, and the last 100, 24. On a previous occasion, Capt. Ross found bottom at the depth of about 3,705 fathoms, or about four miles.

Lost Mails.—The Postmaster of this city, reports to the Post Office Department, that the mails for this office, which are missing in consequence of the loss of the steamboat *North Carolina* on the night of the 25th July, are those from New York of the 21st and 22d July—from Boston of 20th and 21st—from Philadelphia of the 22d—from Baltimore of the 22d, 23d and 24th—from Washington of the 22d and 23d—and from Petersburg of the 23d, 24th, and 25th.—*Chas. Mer. Aug.* 11.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* says that "the [illegible] city of Philadelphia to the [illegible] by the late Stephen Girard, is [illegible] contested by some relatives of [illegible]. Several hearings have already [illegible] before the Judges of the Circuit [illegible] United State. This is a [illegible] matter if there be any ground for the [illegible] and will afford a new subject for discussion, involving, perhaps, as much difficulty and delay as the question of disposing of the estate, according to the will of the testator, has already created."—*Chas. Cour.*

Proscription for opinion's sake.—Isaac Delong, Postmaster at Rehoboth, Perry county, Ohio, some few weeks since declined soliciting subscribers for the Extra Globe, and came out in a newspaper declaring his intention to vote for the Reform ticket, when a Dr. Jackson volunteered his services to obtain "half dollars" for Amos. About two weeks after the renunciation of Mr. Delong, he was removed, and this same Dr. Jackson appointed in his place.—*Indiana Palladium.*

We understand that Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi received a severe caning in the streets of Jackson last Wednesday, from Gov. Runnels. The executive, it is reported, gave a toast on the 4th inst. of a personal and highly offensive character towards Gov. Runnels. When the latter heard of the toast, he declared he would cane McNutt. Having encountered him in Jackson, a street fight was the consequence, in the course of which Gov. McNutt was very severely handled.—*N. O. Bee.*

Saratoga.—The Saratoga Sentinel, of the 28th ult. states that 1,850 persons arrived at the Springs during the preceding week, and that nearly all the large establishments, as well as most of the private boarding houses, are filled to overflowing—the entire number of strangers in the village being not much, if any, short of three thousand.

Pills by Steam.—Mr. Eli Hall has invented and built a pill machine, for E. Chase & Co. which entirely surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought into use. It is not large, and very simple in its construction. It makes the pills perfect and turns out about five bushels per day. Attached to the machine is a very pretty steam engine made by Seward & Callender, of this city.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The Theatre at Petersburg, Va., has been purchased and converted into a Presbyterian Church.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, July 4, 1840.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive the invitation which you have been pleased to give me in behalf of the democratic citizens of the counties of Fayette, Woodford, and Scott, to be present as a guest at a public meeting and entertainment to be held by them at the White Sulphur Springs in Scott county, Kentucky, on the 11th inst.

Truly grateful for this mark of their respect and kindness, I can but regret that my public duties will not permit me to suppose my grateful-ness face to face.

That I have been so fortunate as to possess "the entire approbation of the democracy of Kentucky," that they look upon me as "true to the Constitution of the United States," "the representative and advocate of their principles in the Executive Department of our Government," can not but afford me peculiar satisfaction, coming, as it does, from a highly respectable portion of the ancient and time-honored patriots of that noble State, and from the sons of those who, in their day, were the pillars of the republic. History, gentlemen, must be false to her duty when she ceases to inform mankind that it was by Kentucky that the first effectual blow was struck at the dangerous principles introduced into the administration of our Government soon after the adoption of the Constitution—principles which had already led to acts of fearful corruption, and threatened speedily to destroy as well the rights of the States as the liberties of the People. It was the Kentucky resolutions, backed by those of her patriotic parent State, which changed the current of public opinion, and brought back the administration of the Government to the principles of the Revolution. For forty years the democracy of the Union have looked upon those resolutions as the creed of their political faith; political degeneracy has been marked by departure from that standard, and, like the original language of the Bible in matters of religion, they are the text book of every reformer.

Nothing could more effectually prove the purity of the principles then announced, than the progress they have since made in the minds of men. While even the name of the proud and powerful party which opposed them has come to be considered a reproach, if not of ignominy and insult, the principles of the Kentucky resolutions, in profession, if not in fact, now enter into the creed of every political sect, and the once derided name borne by their apostates and advocates is considered an essential passport to popularity and success. Nay, more, the People, almost with one voice, have recently recognized and consecrated the principles of those resolutions, by an act as impressive and emphatic as it is possible for a nation to perform. Since your letter has been laying before me waiting for a reply, it has become my agreeable duty to confirm the fiat of the nation settling forever the unconstitutionality of the sedition laws of 1798, by approving an act for the relief of the heirs of Matthew Lyon, refunding to them a fine collected of their ancestor under the law in question. Party prejudice, judicial authority, dread of the precedent, respect for that which has assumed the form of law for forty years, have successfully resisted this act of justice; but at length all are swept away by the irresistible current of public opinion, and the sedition act has been irreversibly decided to be unconstitutional by a tribunal higher than the courts of justice—the sovereign People of the United States. The patriarchs of Kentucky and Virginia, the men who, in that day, midst obloquy and insult, voted for or sustained the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1799, cannot but rejoice with joy unspeakable in witnessing the final triumph of the pure principles to which they then announced their allegiance. They and their descendants have a right to glory in seeing those principles recognised, even at this late day, by the acclamations of a nation, and one of the tyrannical acts against which they protested virtually expunged from the records of the country.

While to aged patriots it is a subject of congratulation and joy, it teaches the young that efforts at reform in the Government of their country ought never to be considered hopeless so long as there is any thing to improve, and that, if the fathers do not enjoy the fruits of their exertions in the cause of democratic principles, they are certain to fall in blessings upon the children.

I am most happy to inform you, gentlemen, that I have this day signed the bill for the establishment of an Independent Treasury, a measure of which you speak in decided commendation. By this measure, the management of an important branch of our national [illegible] more or nearly half a century, will be brought back to the letter, as well as to the obvious spirit and intention of the Constitution. The system now superseded was, in fact, one of those early measures devised by the friends and advocates of privileged orders for the purpose of perverting the Government from its pure principles and legitimate objects, vesting all power in the hands of the few, and enabling them to profit at the expense of the many. I need not inform you, gentlemen, that the effect of depositing the public money in banks was to lend it to those institutions, generally without interest, to be used as a part of their capital, and that they lent it out upon interest to their customers, thereby largely increasing the profits of the stockholders. Thus the few were enabled to enrich themselves by using the money which belonged to the many, and the public funds were in fact drawn from the Treasury without an appropriation by Congress, in clear violation of the spirit of a constitutional prohibition.

The manner in which this abuse crept into the Government and fastened itself upon the country, with the acquiescence of the whole People, is an impressive lesson, teaching the necessity of perpetual vigilance and energy in detecting and resisting the first encroachments, however seemingly trifling, upon the principles of our Government. From the deposits of the public money in Banks, it did not necessarily follow that the banks should use it. Its use was never, until lately, and then only to a limited extent, directly authorized by any act of the Government. But, as the Banks were in the habit of using deposites, they silently treated those of the Government like those of private citizens, and the Government silently acquiesced in the practice. As for many years the revenues of the Government were moderate, and the surplus was wanted to pay the principal and interest of the public debt, the amount loaned out by the banks was comparatively small, and the profits of the stockholders less considerable. But in the progress of the Government its revenues increased, and the amount unexpended became greater, until it amounted to five, ten, and, after the extinguishment of the public debt, to nearly thirty millions.

The disastrous effects now became apparent. An extensive interest had sprung up, deriving wealth from the use of the People's money, and having powerful inducements so to act upon the Government as to increase the source of their income. Their influence was first directly felt in interferences to prevent the payment of the public debt; then in efforts, through the use of the public press, and in attempts to secure the influence of the leading politicians and of men in authority, to procure a prolongation of their chartered privileges; and, finally, in panic and pressure inflicted upon the country with the hope of controlling the action of the Government through the alarms and the sufferings of the People. By shifting the deposites from one great institution to many smaller ones, the unity of this interest was destroyed, but not its power. Though enfeebled, it still existed in a force which the boldest might fear, and had made itself felt in the contests of the last few years. But the intelligence and virtue of our People have triumphed over art, panic and pressure, and the act of deliverance is this day consummated.

It is hoped that the business of the country will no longer be disturbed by the struggles of the banking interests to get possession of the money of the People that they may make a profit out of its use; but that they will settle down contented with the use of that which legitimately belongs to them, leaving the funds of the Government to be kept and expended according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. But should it be otherwise, the intelligence and firmness of our People are equal to any emergency. They now understand the whole subject. They see no reason why the stockholders and debtors of banks should have an exclusive privilege to make use [illegible] right out of the use [illegible] They see no reason why they should be taxed to raise one for such a purpose. They see that its effect is to build up a rich privileged order at their expense to control the Government and destroy all equality among the People. Seeing all this, and that the plan by which their money has been wrought to the accomplishment of the purposes of the monarchy, is an palpable violation of the spirit of the Constitution, these farmers will be found to every effort necessary to prevent its consummation.

In the progress of our Government the most gratifying evidences have been furnished that our People are, in intelligence, integrity, and disinterested resolution, equal to the task of self-government. In that Administration which has been appropriately named "the reign of terror," an unprincipled band of all parties have appropriated its acts and are prompt to palm on us, as far as they can, the wrongs it inflicted, the force of statute law, and the arm of the Judiciary were called in to aid the influence of the Executive and the all-vaunted of a strong Government in putting down the rising spirit of the People, and controlling the current of public opinion; but all State sustained powers were exerted in vain.

The flames of Democracy burst the cords which were already bound around its limbs, and in the election of Mr. Jefferson vindicated its principles, its firmness, and its power. A web more artfully contrived, composed of a high protective tariff, a system of internal improvements, and a National Bank, was then twined around the sleeping giant, in the vain hope of subjecting him forever to the dominion and will of the ambitious and grasping few; and you have seen how he has scattered the whole to the winds when roused by the warning voice of the honest and intrepid Jackson. Again, in the triumph of the Independent Treasury, we witness the triumph of the popular intelligence and firmness over the arts, arguments, appliances, and alarms of the interested few who desire to enrich themselves by the use of the public money—another and most gratifying evidence that the People, when aroused, are competent to maintain any just principle, and correct any abuse, however sanctioned by precedent or sustained by wealth.

Now how stood Mr. Van Buren as to this "web?" He voted for the tariff of 1824, without instructions, voted for that of 1828, under instructions, of which the secret history is now known, and a curious history it is, and even those instructions left him a wide discretion, and he sustained in his speeches the principle of a protective tariff. He voted for the system of internal improvements, even to the extent of erecting toll-gates on the Cumberland road; and nobody ever heard a murmur from him against a national bank as far as we are advised, until that eleventh hour when he vowed "uncompromising hostility" to it.

The President thinks fit to designate "the triumph of the Independent Treasury" as "the triumph of the popular intelligence and firmness over the arts, arguments, appliances, and alarms of the interested few who desire to enrich themselves by the use of the money!" This is said to a reading people, every individual of whom that knows any thing knows that the sub-Treasury was carried *against* the popular will, by the persevering, untiring influence of the Executive, and a host of "arts, arguments, appliances, and alarms," skilfully employed in getting up a party drill as perfect as the tactics of the Prussian army; and that the proximate instrument of its success was a high-handed fraud on the sovereignty of the State of New Jersey, which produced a state of things that resulted in a majority in favor of a measure against which a legal majority of Representatives had been returned.

Again: we are told that the sub-Treasury was opposed by the "interested few who are so remarkable that we suppose they italicising those [illegible] particularly desire to call the attention of our readers.

"I am most happy to inform you, that I have this day signed the bill [illegible] establishment of an Independent Treasury, a measure of which you speak in decided commendation. By this measure, the management of an important branch of our national [illegible] more or nearly half a century, will be brought back to the letter, as well as to the obvious spirit and intention of the Constitution. The system now superseded was, in fact, one of those early measures devised by the friends and advocates of privileged orders for the purpose of perverting the Government from its pure principles and legitimate objects, vesting all power in the hands of the few, and enabling them to profit at the expense of the many."

"The system now superseded" was the depositing of the public money in banks; a system which, the President asserts, is against the "OBVIOUS spirit and intention of the Constitution;" but which, nevertheless, was acted on from the very beginning of the Government, till July 4, 1840—"nearly half a century." In other words, the present Chief Magistrate of the United States deliberately tells his countrymen that ALL his predecessors in his high office, Washington, J. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, and Jackson, in combination with the Legislative and Judiciary Departments of the Government, from its very origin, have been violating "*the* OBVIOUS *spirit and intention of the Constitution*" of their country!—not merely violating the "spirit and intention of the Constitution," but a "spirit and intention" which were OBVIOUS—that is, PLAIN, EVIDENT, and NOT TO BE MISTAKEN!

But this is not all. That no doubt may exist as to the nature of the accusation brought by the President, he tells us that the authors of the "system now superseded" were "*the friends and advocates of privileged orders*," and that they devised it "FOR THE PURPOSE *of perverting the Government from its pure principles and legitimate objects, vesting all power in the hands of a few, and enabling them to profit at the expense of the many.*"

And is it by the use of such phrase as "privileged orders," the profit of "the few at the expense of the many," &c. that the American People are to be seduced into tolerating libels on the founders of their Liberties, the fathers of their Constitution, and their most trusted servants, through the long period of fifty years? We took occasion in a former article (*See Nat. Intel. June* 6, 1840) to notice an Address, conceived in a similar spirit, of the Administration members of the New York Legislature, and cited the following passage:

"The early history of this Republic too abundantly proves that MANY of those who took part in the Revolution fought *for independence* rather than *liberty*. They rebelled against a monarch abroad FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTING UP A MONARCH AT HOME. Placed at a distance from the throne of Great Britain, they had little chance to participate in *its honors, its titles, and its pensions*; and they aimed to RAISE A THRONE IN AMERICA, around which they might form a band of privileged nobles. No sooner was the object achieved, and the States separated from their parent land, than these began to develope themselves in the writings and acts of some of the Revolutionary leaders."

Deeply is it to be lamented that denunciations which, when made by a party in a State Legislature, shocked the feelings of the whole country, should now again be put forward with the added sanction of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. And this is done, too, it should be observed, because in the vicissitudes of political strife he finds it convenient to day to rally passions and prejudices in favor of a measure which, but yesterday, his immediate predecessor declared to be dangerous to the liberties of the People, and his partisans branded as "disorganizing and revolutionary," and "as a fruitful source of mischief and corruption."

To one or two other passages of the President's letter a passing notice is due. After characterizing the administration of Mr. John Adams and Mr. Jefferson in terms quite edifying no doubt to Messrs. Buchanan, Wall, &c. he says:

"A web more artfully contrived, composed of a high protective tariff, a system of internal improvements, and a National Bank, was then twined around the sleeping giant, in the vain hope of subjecting him forever to the dominion and will of the ambitious and grasping few; and you have seen how he has scattered the whole to the winds when roused by the warning voice of the honest and intrepid Jackson.

"Again, in the triumph of the Independent Treasury, we witness the triumph of the popular intelligence and firmness over the arts, arguments, appliances, and alarms of the interested few who desire to enrich themselves by the use of the public money—another and most gratifying evidence that the People, when aroused, are competent to maintain any just principle, and correct any abuse, however sanctioned by precedent or sustained by wealth."

Now how stood Mr. Van Buren as to this "web?" He voted for the tariff of 1824, without instructions, voted for that of 1828, under instructions, of which the secret history is now known, and a curious history it is, and even those instructions left him a wide discretion, and he sustained in his speeches the principle of a protective tariff. He voted for the system of internal improvements, even to the extent of erecting toll-gates on the Cumberland road; and nobody ever heard a murmur from him against a national bank as far as we are advised, until that eleventh hour when he vowed "uncompromising hostility" to it.

The President thinks fit to designate "the triumph of the Independent Treasury" as "the triumph of the popular intelligence and firmness over the arts, arguments, appliances, and alarms of the interested few who desire to enrich themselves by the use of the money!" This is said to a reading people, every individual of whom that knows any thing knows that the sub-Treasury was carried *against* the popular will, by the persevering, untiring influence of the Executive, and a host of "arts, arguments, appliances, and alarms," skilfully employed in getting up a party drill as perfect as the tactics of the Prussian army; and that the proximate instrument of its success was a high-handed fraud on the sovereignty of the State of New Jersey, which produced a state of things that resulted in a majority in favor of a measure against which a legal majority of Representatives had been returned.

Again: we are told that the sub-Treasury was opposed by the "interested few who

M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. John M. McCalla, T. M. Hickey, R. Taylor, and G. W. Johnson, Esqs. committee.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE LETTER.

By the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

The most remarkable confession which has yet been made of the alarm known to be felt by the Administration party, is President Van Buren's answer, just published, to a letter inviting him to attend a meeting of his partisans held at the White Sulphur Springs in Kentucky, on the 11th of July last. When he left the seat of Government, last year, to pass four months in his native State, though the visit was unusually long, and though he rather ostentatiously let it be known that he was travelling as the President *of a party*, his friends argued that the necessity of recreation after severe official toil was an adequate motive for the journey, and objected to any other explanation of it as the offspring of a censorious spirit. The letter to which we have referred admits of no such apology; unless, indeed, the distinguished writer expected his health to be benefitted by "the excitement of composition." The letter is, plainly, an electioneering document; elaborate, and embodying the *ad captandum* topics of the political sect of which he is the head. The energy (not to use a stronger term) of the diction, when compared with the courtly moderation which has hitherto characterized Mr. Van Buren's compositions, indicates the pressure of his circumstances. Indeed this pressure must be severe when a gentleman of his tact and prudence is driven to the expedient of descending from the Presidential chair into the political arena to fight in the ranks. It will perhaps have the expected effect of rallying "the party;" but, unless we greatly mistake the temper of the American People, the converts whom it makes will be, like those made by his visits to New York, *against* him instead of in his favor.

There is something amusing in the naiveté with which the President tells his correspondents that he pins his faith to the celebrated Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. These Resolutions, having for their object the restriction of the powers of the General Government within given limits, are gravely declared by a President, who practically attracts to his own office all the powers, defined and undefined, of the General Government, to be, in his opinion, "like the original language of the Bible in matters of religion," &c. Though his own Administration has been one of constant warfare on principles which lie at the foundation of those celebrated Resolutions, he denounces in no measured terms the Federalists for having opposed them. "While," he says, "even the name of the proud and powerful party which opposed them has come to be considered a term of reproach, if not of ignominy and insult, the principles of the Kentucky Resolutions, in profession if not in fact, now enter into the creed of every political sect; and the once-derided name borne by their apostles and advocates is considered an essential passport to popularity and success."

The philosophy of some of the President's Privy Councellors must have been tried not a little when they read this passage. Senator Wall, who has proudly declared on the floor of the Senate that he had adhered to the Federal party as long as there was any of it left in his State, and who, we suppose, when the Federal party was extinct, took up with Mr. Van Buren's party as the next best thing, is now told by his new leader that the name of *Federalist* is one of "IGNOMINY." But he is in duty bound to think so too, and so are Messrs. Buchanan, Williams, Howard, Hubbard, Wilkins, and a host of other "proud and powerful" Federal opponents of the Resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, and Federal supporters of the present Democratic Administration.—The President frankly tells us *why* he calls his Administration "democratic." "The once-derided name" of Democrat, he says, "*is considered an essential passport to popularity and success.* We had guessed as much before.

The President's letter is dated on the *fourth of July*, the day on which he signed the sub-Treasury bill. The terms in which he introduces his comments on this measure

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOOK TO IT IN TIME—THE NIGHT IS RUN.

The leading Van Buren paper in the city of New York, the Evening Post, a short time since claimed President Van Buren's "present position" as his one of "preparation for *a future series of public measures*, of which he has as yet only been able to give us an introductory example. So final measure is yet consummated. *The year 1841 is pregnant with important events and consequences* and nothing has been or can now be done but to prepare for that crisis. It is then that our glorious Constitution will understand its hardest trial."

The people of this country have learned from sad experience the fruits of this destructive policy of the Administration.—The overthrow of credit and business of all kinds, the reduction of the wages of labor and price of property, the universal distress felt by all classes, the insolvency of individuals, and the bankruptcy of the Government, announce these facts in a tone not to be misunderstood.

But it seems the past ruinous acts of the Administration are but *initiatory steps of a series of public measures in preparation.* We had supposed Pandora's box emptied of its evils, and that the people might be permitted to look for a cessation of administration experiments. But the *pregnant events of 1841*—what are they?

The *first* is the *Standing Army* project, which the President could not too strongly recommend. "The strong arm of physical force" is required to carry out these measures.

The *second* is *Direct Taxation*, to carry on the ordinary operations of the Government—recommended in Congress by the leaders of the party.

The *third* is to *prostrate American Manufactures, American Mechanics, and the destruction of the system of free labor*, as recommended by Professor Bronson, a Van Buren office holder, in the Boston Quarterly. "We say frankly, (says Professor) that if there must always be a laboring population distinct from proprietors and employers, we regard the slave system as decidedly preferable to the system of wages! Wages is a cunning device of the devil for the benefit of tender consciences, who would retain all the advantages of the slave system, without the expense, trouble and odium of being slave holders. We really believe our NORTHERN SYSTEM OF LABOR IS MORE OPPRESSIVE and MISCHIEVOUS TO MORALS THAN THE SOUTHERN."

The *fourth* is the OVERTHROW OF RELIGION AND THE CHURCH, in all its forms and sects, in accordance with the further recommendation of Professor Bronson. "The *remedy*," he says, *is first to be sought* in THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PRIESTS. The Priest is essentially a *tyrant*, universally *the enslaver of his brethren*, and therefore, it is *Christianity* condemns him." There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, *either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be interpreters of the word of God.* THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM THE PRIEST'S LIPS." "WE OBJECT TO EVERY THING LIKE AN OUTWARD VISIBLE CHURCH; TO EVERY THING THAT IN THE REMOTEST DEGREE PARTAKES OF THE PRIEST."

The *fifth* is an *abolition of the laws of regulating the transmission of property from the deceased parent to his children* as also recommended by Professor Brownson. He says, 'The *hereditary descent of property is an anomaly in our American system*, WHICH MUST BE REMOVED, or the system itself will be destroyed. A man shall have all he honestly acquires so long as he himself belongs to the world to which he acquires it, *but his power over his property must cease with his life, and his property must then become the property of the State*, to be disposed of by some equitable law, for the use of a generation which takes his place. It is *a great measure*, and startling. The rich and *business community will never consent to it*, and we think we know too much of human nature to believe that it will be effected *peaceably*. *It will be effected only by the strong arm of physical force!*"

These are the destructive radical measures proposed to be consummated by the present dynasty, in 1842; to which the sub-Treasury and past acts *are but the entering wedge.* "When that millenium of infidel radicalism shall arrive, all the civil and religious institutions shall be swept away—there shall be no more labor, nor wages, nor schools nor sanctuary, nor sound of the church going bell, urging life; and when death comes, your property if you shall have been lucky enough to have preserved any in such a community, shall be taken away from your wife and children, and divided among the public!" *And, to effect*

Charlotte:

Tuesday, August 25, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the restoring of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.
2d "	Gen. JAMES WELBORN, of Wilkes.
3d "	DAVID RANKIN, of Lincoln.
4th "	DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5th "	JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6th "	Hon. ADAM ROGERS, of Chatham.
7th "	JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8th "	Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th "	CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th "	Col. WM. L. LONG, of Halifax.
11th "	WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th "	THOMAS F. JONES, of Pasquotank.
12th "	JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14th "	JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15th "	DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

Election the 13th of November.

☞ See Mr. Ogle's Speech.

☞ See the President's Letter with the comments of the National Intelligencer.

THE OLD NORTH STATE REDEEMED!

We have received full returns from all the Counties in the State, as far as the Legislature is concerned, which gives the Whigs 104 and the Vans 66—the two houses will stand as follows:

	W.	*V. B.*
Senate,	29	21
Commons,	75	45
	104	66

which shows that we have a majority of 8 in the Senate and 30 in the House of Commons. So decisive a victory we expect never was achieved in the State before.—In the last Legislature we had a majority of 8 or 10—now 38. Below we have given a table showing how parties stand both in the Senate and House of Commons.

BURKE.

W. M. Carson, Jos. Neill and E. P. Miller (W) no change. Poll: Carson 1521, Neill 1513, Miller 1488, W. W. Avery (Van) 431. Pearson (W) Sheriff.

BURKE AND YANCY.

In this Senatorial District, B. S. Gaither (W.) is elected over Thomas Baker (Van) by 414 votes—a Whig gain.

YANCY.

Flemming (Van) elected over Blalock (Whig.) Whig loss.

NEW HANOVER.

Larkin, S. Miller and Kerr, C.—all Vans—no change.

HAYWOOD.

Keener (Whig) re-elected.

MACON AND CHEROKEE.

Jesse Shar (Whig) re-elected.

MARTIN.

Jesse Cooper, S. Asa Biggs, C.—both Vans.

PASQUOTANK.

Proctor (W.) re-elected.

WILKES.

Messrs. Bryan and Gray, (Whigs.)

ASHE.

McMillan (W.) over Nye (Van)—a Whig gain.

WILKES AND ASHE.

Anderson Mitchell (W.) Senator.

CUMBERLAND.

Archd. McDiarmid, S. Poll; McDiarmid 549 Alex. Elliott 347. John Monroe and David Reid, C. Poll: Monroe 985, Reid 971, David McNeill 698, John D. Eccles 585.

ANSON.

A. Myers, S. Poll: Myers 658, Marshall 108, John McCollum and P. H. Winston, C. Poll: McCollum 1079, Winston 1029, H. B. Hammond 470. Jos. White Sheriff.

ROBESON.

Daniel Graham, Whig, and W. Ragan, Van, in the Commons—Whig gain. Poll: Graham 588, Ragan 586, Williams (W.) 575, Watson 568.—Neill McAlpin Sheriff.

RICHMOND.

Geo. Thomas and Duncan McLaurin, C. Poll: Thomas 568, McLaurin 498, McNair 215.

ROBESON AND RICHMOND.

Alfred Dockery elected by 440 majority.

MOORE.

Duncan Murchison (W.) C. Poll: Murchison 526. McNeil 521—Whig gain. Kelly Sheriff.

MONTGOMERY.

E. F. Lilly and Thos. Pemberton, C.—Whigs.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

Dr. Montgomery (Whig) elected by a very large majority over McCollum (Van.)

CHATHAM.

W. Albright, S. Poll: Albright 590, Emerson 297. J. S. Guthrie, S. McClennahan and Isaac Clegg, C. Poll: Guthrie 1064, McClennahan 1080, Clegg 1011, Rodgers, 668, Foushee 539, Hamlin 166. Taylor Sheriff.

DAVIDSON.

Alfred Hargrave, S. without opposition. Dr. B. L. Beall and Chas. Brummell, C. Poll: Beall 1374, Brummell 1306, S. Hargrave 570, P. Hedrick 449.

ROWAN AND DAVIE.

Saml. Ribelin, S. H. C. Jones, Isaac Burns and Francis Williams, C.

WAKE.

Whitaker, S. Poll: Whitaker 541, Warren 465. Massey, Rand and Mangum, C. Poll: Massey 1184, Rand 1149, Mangum 1163, Gales 1053, Haywood 1017, Harris 988.

BRUNSWICK.

Dr. F. J. Hill, C. Poll: Hill 344, Bryan 254.

BLADEN, COLUMBUS & BRUNSWICK.

Robert Melvin, S. by 55 votes over Gov. Owen.

DUPLIN.

Hill, S., without opposition. Dickson and Sullivan C. Poll: Dickson 709, Sullivan 595, Maxwell 226, Rhodes, Whig, 968. Hussey, Sheriff.

SAMPSON.

Dickson Sloan, S. Isaac W. Lane and Jos. Herring, C.—Whig loss of one.

STOKES.

M. R. Moore, (W.) S. Poll: Moore 614, Willson 533. Covington and Withers, (W.) and Ziglar, (Van) C. Poll: Covington 1227, Withers 1179, Ziglar 1175, Bolijack (W.) 1162, Shultz, (Van) 1108, Folger 1114. Sheriff, Stone.

GUILFORD.

Jas. T. Morehead, S. Jas. Bannock, W. Doak and Geo. C. Mendenhall, C. All Whigs.

CHOWAN AND GATES.

Dr. Rufus K. Speed, (W.) is re-elected.

GATES.

Whitmel J. Stallings, (V.) elected—no change.

SURRY.

Reuben C. Pardue, S. C. Franklin, Va. Daniel Boone and [illegible] Pendleton, C.—Whigs.

CRAVEN.

R. T. Paine, (W.) re-elected.

HERTFORD.

E. B. Spiers, S. [illegible] PASQUOTANK.

PERQUIMONS.

W. B. Shepard [illegible] elected to the Senate.

A TABLE

showing the result of our State Elections, and the Whig gain and loss in each County.

	Whig.	V. B.	W. gain.	W. loss.
Anson,	1	2	0	0
Ashe,	0	1	0	0
Buncombe,*	1	2	0	0
Burke,	1	2	0	0
Bladen,	0	0	0	1
Brunswick,	0	1	0	0
Beaufort,	1	2	0	0
Burke,*	1	3	0	0
Cabarrus,	1	1	0	0
Columbus,*	0	0	1	1
Carteret,*	1	1	0	0
Carrituck,	0	0	0	1
Chatham,	1	3	0	0
Chowan,*	1	1	0	0
Cumberland,	0	0	1	2
Camden,*	1	1	0	0
Caswell,	0	0	1	2
Craven,	0	2	1	0
Duplin,	0	0	1	2
Davidson,	1	2	0	0
Edgecomb,	0	0	1	2
Franklin,	0	0	1	2
Granville,	1	3	0	0
Gates,	0	0	0	1
Greene,	0	1	0	0
Guilford,	1	3	0	0
Halifax,	1	3	0	0
Hertford,	1	1	0	0
Hyde,	0	1	0	0
Haywood,	0	1	0	0
Iredell,	1	3	0	0
Johnson,	0	1	1	1
Jones,	0	1	0	0
Lincoln,	0	0	1	4
Lenoir,*	0	0	1	1
Macon,	0	1	0	0
Moore,	0	1	0	0
Montgomery,*	1	2	0	0
Mecklenburg,	0	0	1	3
Martin,	0	0	1	1
New Hanover,	0	0	1	2
Nash,	0	0	1	1
Northampton,	1	2	0	0
Onslow,	0	0	1	1
Orange,	1	3	0	1
Person,	0	0	1	2
Pasquotank,*	1	1	0	0
Pitt,	1	2	0	0
Perquimons,	0	1	0	0
Rowan,	1	3	0	0
Randolph,	1	2	0	0
Rockingham,	0	0	1	2
Robeson,	0	1	0	1
Richmond,*	1	2	0	0
Rutherford,	1	3	0	0
Sampson,	0	0	1	2
Surry,	1	3	0	0
Stokes,	1	2	0	1
Tyrrell,	0	1	0	0
Washington,*	1	1	0	0
Wilkes,*	1	2	0	0
Warren,	0	0	1	2
Wayne,	0	0	1	2
Wake,	0	0	1	3
Yancy,	0	0	0	1
	29	75	21	45	18	5

*Senators included.

As far as the vote for Governor is concerned, only one County—Tyrrell—remains to be heard from, which will increase Morehead's majority—his present majority is **8,405**. We shall therefore have a Whig Senate, a Whig House of Commons, a Whig Governor, and two Whig U. S. Senators. HUZZA! HUZZA!! HUZZA!!! for the old North State, she may take the front rank. We shall give full returns next week.

Tippecanoe Club.

According to previous notice, a large number of the Whigs of Mecklenburg, assembled in the Court House on the evening of the 18th instant, for the purpose of forming a Tippecanoe Club. The meeting was organized by calling Capt. William Davidson to the Chair, and appointing W. W. Elms and N. B. Taylor, Esqrs., to act as Secretaries.

David F. Caldwell, Esq., being present, was called on to address the meeting. In answer to the call, Mr. Caldwell, delivered one of the most clear and forcible speeches to which it has ever been our privilege to listen. He uncovered the measures of the present Administration with an unsparing hand, and showed to the satisfaction of every candid mind, that the whole course of Mr. Van Buren had been that of a time serving partizan, and his whole policy had tended only to self-aggrandizement.—"True," said Mr. Caldwell, "Mr. Van Buren pretends to be an enlightened and liberal Statesman, and is called by his friends, "a Northern man with Southern principles," but *I* say, and defy his friends to deny it, that he is "*a Northern man with no principles at all at all.*"

The solemn and earnest manner of Mr. Caldwell, riveted the attention of the audience to his deeply interesting speech.—When Mr. C. took his seat, and the long applause had subsided, Mr. Boyden, was called upon. Mr. B. delighted the meeting with an address of about an hours length, in which he commented with even more than his usual searching and sarcastic manner upon the policy of the party in power. Mr. B. said he had just come from the Surry campaign—a campaign which, though most violently contested, had closed gloriously for the Whigs. He said the Whigs of that gallant County had to struggle not only against the Van Buren leaders of the County, but that the whole power at Washington City had been let down upon them, and ex-Senator Brown besides. He remarked upon the conduct of the ex-Senator with the most withering, though merited severity. Mr. B. spiced and illustrated his remarks throughout with such appropriate anecdotes, as frequently to cool the feeling of just indignation which his speech excited against the man in power, and changed it into mirth and ridicule.

Gen. [illegible] was next called up, and [illegible]ing with great force and pro[illegible]riety of the sacrilege of which Mr. Van Buren and his office holders were guilty by having dared to lay their hands upon the venerable principles of our Constitution and institutions of our Country—he convulsed his audience with a volley of characteristic humour and satire, directed against Mr. Van Buren and his administration.

The last person called on to address the meeting was Col. Barringer. When this talented and patriotic son of Cabarrus went upon the stand, he was greeted with loud and hearty applause. Col. B. said that the affairs of the country—its wrongs and its sufferings—and the ruinous policy of the administration had been so ably discussed by the speakers who had preceded him, that he should not attempt any remarks upon those points. He did not come to make a speech, but he came as the messenger from the field of Marathon to Athens, covered with the dust and blood of battle, to tell of victory—of glorious triumph!—and to congratulate the Whigs of Mecklenburg on the cheering intelligence which was pouring in from every portion of the State. He said Cabarrus had raised her standard and inscribed upon it, "John M. Morehead Governor by 8,000 majority," under that they had fought and conquered. They now had unfurled their banner inscribed "Harrison and Tyler, by a majority of 12 or 15,000 in the old North," and under that they were rallying for the great contest in November. He urged the friends of Reform to diligence—to united effort, and said then the Farmer of North Bend and the Statesman of the old Dominion, would succeed by overwhelming majorities. From the enthusiastic cheering which followed the speech of Col. B. it was not difficult to see that the audience had caught the spirit of the speaker, and like him, and with him, were ready and impatient to go forward to victory under the flag of Harrison and Tyler.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned to candle lighting the next evening, and accordingly on Wednesday evening the Court House was again well filled with men good and true, ready to engage in any struggle however arduous, to promote the cause of Harrison and Reform.

Mr. Boyden was again called on for a Speech, and like a true unflinching Republican, as he is, he responded to the call in a short but appropriated address; which was as full of originality and forcible argument, and was as warmly received, as the one he delivered on the evening before.

Mr. Osborne followed in a most animating and happy address. He said he was opposed to the present administration, not so much on account of the temporary inconveniences which their tampering with trade and the currency had inflicted upon us—if these should not grow [illegible] as they were,—they might be [illegible]ut he opposed the party in pow[illegible]e it seemed to be directing [illegible] against the great principle[illegible] tution—principles in which [illegible] freemen has laid the foundation of [illegible] hopes—these principles subverted, and confusion and ruin must ensue—calamities infinitely beyond any thing we yet had experienced, great as the sufferings of our people had been.

Mr. O. adverted to the recent election in this County, and said it was true the Whigs had suffered a defeat—but they had fought manfully—if they had fallen, they had fallen each at his post. He said although *defeated* they were not *subdued*. Many of them were there preparing again for battle—they were not dispirited—this was not a day for despondency, but a day of TRIUMPH. The State was safe. The Whigs had a man after their own heart in the Executive chair—they had a majority of from 25 to 30 in the Legislature, and whenever the Legislature should meet, our principles should be represented in the Senate of the United States. And not only has North Carolina spoken out, but Indiana and Kentucky had each uttered tones of thunder striking terror into the ranks of our adversaries. With these cheering prospects before them nothing more was wanting than that all opposed to the spoilers, should gird up their loins and accept of victory. We need scarcely state that Mr. Osborne's speech was received with expressions of the warmest approbation; for we are sure that there was no one present of any party, but what felt the highest regard for this generous and gifted young gentleman, who had sacrificed his time and personal interest and subjected his feelings to the mortification of defeat, in order to gratify the wishes of his friends.

Mr. Osborne moved the adoption of a constitution for the government of the Tippecanoe Club which we shall insert next week. After the constitution was adopted, a large number of citizens both of the village and county enrolled their names as members. The following gentlemen were elected officers, viz:

WM. DAVIDSON, *President.*

Capt. ISAAC CARPENTER,
Col. THOS. J. GRIER,
Col. M. W. ALEXANDER,
WM. HOUSTON, Esq.,
JOSIAH SUMNER, Esq.,
GEORGE McCAIN, Esq.,
Dr. W. A. ARDREY,
THOS. M. KERR, Esq.,
Capt. JAS. M. BLACK,
Dr. D. R. DUNLAP,
PETER M. BROWN, Esq.,
CYRUS A. QUERY, Esq.,
MAJ. WALLACE, Esq.,
WM. L. DAVIDSON, Esq.,
ANDREW GREER, Esq.
} *Vice Presidents.*

F. M. ROSS, *Recording Secretary.*

JAS. A. JOHNSTON,
W. W. ELMS,
S. P. ALEXANDER,
J. P. PRITCHARD,
JOS. H. WILSON,
} *Corresponding Secretaries.*

Col. WM. F. ALEXANDER, *Treasurer.*

STATE ELECTIONS.

Missouri.—From the indications afforded by the St. Louis papers of the 7th inst., we have reason to believe that the Locofocos have succeeded in electing their Governor and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

We do not know that any body expected a different result in this State.

Illinois.—About half the counties in this State have been heard from; but we cannot make out what the extent of the Whig gain is. It is not so great as in Kentucky and Indiana, but may be sufficient to change the political character of the State Legislature.

Indiana.—The additional returns received since our last, swell the amount of Whig strength and Whig gain. The Whig majority in the popular vote is about ten thousand.

Kentucky.—About seventy counties are heard from. Letcher's majority already ascertained, exceeds fifteen thousand votes. For the State Legislature, as far as heard from, of the Senate, 8 Whigs and 1 Loco have been elected; and of the House of Representatives, 56 Whigs and 6 Locos have been chosen.

Alabama.—The Georgia Journal of the 18th inst. states that the Van Buren men will have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot of 13—last year they had 47. Another such victory and the State will be free.

Georgia.—Very Cheering accounts are received from Georgia. The Whigs held a convention at Macon on the 13th instant. There was from 12 to 15,000 persons present. The Hon. Wm. C. Preston was present and addressed the Convention.

Judicial Resignation.—His Honor, Judge Toomer, has resigned his seat on the Bench, in consequence of the impaired state of his health. Governor Dudley will immediately convene his Council, to advise on the appointment of a successor.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Appalachicola Gazette presents the following accurate picture of the present state of our political affairs to its readers:

"What a spectacle do the United States present to the world! After 20 years of peace and prosperity, with but one little *cloud or speck* of war in Florida—free from national debt, with a Treasury overflowing with millions—commerce flourishing, and prosperity blessing our empire every where—behold, as if by magic, in a few short years, calamity and ruin are spreading over our land, trade is broken up, produce reduced so that it will not pay for the labor that made it; our National Treasury bankrupt, and the mighty energies of a mighty nation paralyzed. It is time to change our rulers; we have tried too long politicians by trade; let us try a western farmer of plain common sense, of known and tried honesty and patriotism. We cannot be worsted by any change; we must therefore be bettered."

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

The Louisville Journal of the tenth instant gives a thrilling account of the reception of Messrs. Clay and Crittenden at that city on Saturday. A large procession was formed in the vicinity of the city, and they were escorted to the Log Cabin, where they imparted great delight to an immense crowd, by their eloquent addresses. Mr. Graves and Gov. Pope contributed by their sensible remarks to the general entertainment.—These distinguished statesmen were expected to leave on Monday for the great South-western Convention at Nashville.—*Ral. Register.*

☞ A Savannah paper gives the names of 78 voters who have seceded from the Administration in a single county in Georgia within the last two months.

MARRIED

On the 20th instant, by Andw. Grier, Esq., Mr. JAMES H. MARSHALL to Miss SUSAN C., daughter of Mr. Thomas Shelby, all of Mecklenburg county.

[We acknowledge our fee, for which they will please accept our thanks.]

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. L. McDonald, Mr. ROBERT C. GRIER, of this county, to Miss BARBARY B., daughter of William Moffatt, Esq., of Chester District.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. J. Robinson, the Rev. WALTER S. PHARR, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss MARGARET ALLISON, of Cabarrus County.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A three day's meeting will be held in the Baptist Church in this place, commencing on Friday evening before the 1st Lord's Day in September. At which meeting the Ordination of J. P. Pritchard will take place.

Aug. 25, 1840.

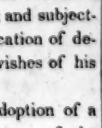
Wanted,

A GOOD COOK.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Aug. 25, 1840. 48tf

Land for Sale.



WILL be sold at Public Auction, by the subscriber, at John F. Hunter's Store, on the 25th of September next, a Tract of LAND lying on the Catawba River, about half a mile below Mason's Ferry, containing between 300 and 320 acres. On the premises is a Dwelling House, Barn and good ORCHARD—the land is well timbered and well-watered—about 30 acres cleared. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine the land. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

J. P. HODGE.

Aug. 25, 1840. 48-6t

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE DANVILLE GATHERING.

Although we were present at the Dinner to Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, at Danville, on Tuesday last, we [illegible] feel [illegible] [illegible] of it as it deserves. [illegible] the unbounded hospitality of the citizens of Danville—the vast number of strangers assembled, (at generally low estimate) not less than 5000, the adjacent counties of Virginia and North-Carolina, who had assembled to do honor to their distinguished guest—or to recollect the arrangements—or to the wonderful order and decorum which characterized the whole assemblage—or to the ability and eloquence of most of the speakers—or to the deep attention, unwavering zeal, with which their powerful arguments and impassioned appeals were listened to—or to the enthusiastic zeal, tempered with and inflexible resolution, which was universally exhibited—we are unable with our pen, unpractised in the description of such exhibitions, to wholly inadequate to the task. We content ourselves, therefore, with a bare glance at some of its more prominent features, leaving it to our accomplished friend of the Danville Reporter to fill up the outline.

Gen. Thompson arrived in the neighborhood of Danville late in the afternoon of Monday, and was met by a procession, civil and military, in carriages, on horseback and on foot, and escorted into town—at his entrance passing under a flag, stretching across the street, bearing a motto, expressive of respect for his character, talents and services, and extending to him the most cordial welcome. Several similar flags, with appropriate mottoes, were displayed in other portions of the main street, through which the procession passed, until it reached Mr. Sullivan's hotel, where the Guest of the Day was received amid loud cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, who seemed to be as zealous in the cause [illegible] as the most ardent political campaigner.

On Monday night, vast crowds had assembled in town, and the Grove at the upper extremity of Main street [illegible] with a camp meeting—the fires burning every hand; the [illegible] and carts, the cabins and tents, crammed higher and higher; and the lights of candles, lanterns and torches dimly illuminating the forest, and making "darkness visible."

At 8 o'clock, Maj. Gen. Edney, of Lincolnton, North Carolina, mounted a Log Cabin, and delivered an animated address to the eager multitude, in which, by turns, he electrified them by his bold and untutored eloquence, and excited loud and long continued shouts of laughter and applause by the inexhaustible fund of homely but graphic anecdotes. Mr. Galleon and Col. Martin of Rockingham, N. C. and Messrs. G. H. Tolar, Tunstall and Witcher, of Va. also made brief and admirable speeches—each in his own peculiar vein. The speaking ceased about 11 o'clock, P. M.

On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, a procession was formed, nearly a mile in length, in which were several Log Cabins, from the roofs of which streamed flags, emblazoned with appropriate and expressive mottoes, and marched to a beautiful and pleasant grove near town, where were already assembled a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen, beneath the shade of the trees and arbours. The guests were conducted to an elevated platform; and, after sweet and soul stirring music from the Lynchburg Band, who had kindly volunteered their services, and who added greatly to the enjoyments of the day, Gen. W. Thompson was introduced to the people by W. P. Tunstall, Esq. and delivered a speech of unsurpassed ability and eloquence. We but express the universal opinion when we say, that it was one of the most felicitous speeches ever delivered on a like occasion—combining weighty facts, irresistible argument, eloquence of the highest order, rich humor, keen wit, and melting pathos. A stenographer was present, and we presume will report this, as well as some other of the speeches at length, and there is therefore less necessity for a particular reference to its topics.

Wm. M. Peyton, Esq. of Roanoke, was then introduced by Mr. Tunstall, and although laboring under indisposition, Mr. P. delivered a speech, in which, with his accustomed ability, he analyzed some of the most objectionable features of the Sub-Treasury Bill, and exposed to the people many of the abuses of power which have marked the career of this Administration, and which call, in tones of thunder, for "Reform!"

Gen. Thompson then resumed the stand, and spoke nearly an hour, and with consummate ability, for the purpose more particularly of demonstrating the Anti State Rights tendencies of the Sub Treasury scheme, and the kindred measures which it is the precurser.

The crowd then adjourned to dinner, which was spread out in bountiful profusion, near by. It is impossible to estimate the number who partook of this abundant feast; at the close of which, a number of patriotic toasts were drank, in response to one of which, complimentary to Senator Preston, of South Carolina, Gen. Thompson delivered one of the most felicitous addresses that we have ever listened to. It elicited thunders of applause. Returning again to the stand, speeches were delivered by Gen. Edney, R. H. Toler, and the Rev. John Keer, (by the latter in obedience to loud calls from the audience,) when, it being nearly dark, the company now dispersed, to meet again after supper.

About 8 o'clock, Gen. Edney again addressed the people, drawing down cheers of applause by his humorous allusions to [illegible] followed by Wm. Martin, Esq. of Virginia, (late of Henry,) in a speech of great power and force, although unfortunately, being called out by the crowd; and he was succeeded, in a speech of remarkable beauty and eloquence, by John L. Kerr, Esq. of Caswell, N. C. Mr. Tunstall closed the day's discussions by one of those interesting impromptus, for which he is so celebrated.—The people, however, were evidently reluctant to adjourn, although it was now nearly 11 o'clock, and they had been sitting, many of them, uninterruptedly, since 10 o'clock in the morning.

Gen. Edney again addressed the [illegible] remained in Danville [illegible] o'clock on Wednesday morning, [illegible] we were prevented, by other [illegible] engagements at that hour, from hearing him.

It is proper to add, that nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion, or to induce a moment's regret that the meeting had been called. It was, almost literally, a *Hard Cider* festival, there being neither wine nor spirituous liquors at the dinner table. Hence we saw, in all the vast assemblage, but one intoxicated person. We heard of not a single accident, nor any manifestation of ill temper. The order and decorum of the crowd was a subject of universal remark and congratulation. It was a meeting of the people as in days of '76, not for frolic and fun, but to deliberate in grave and solemn council upon the condition of the country; to excite each other to zeal and diligence in the great and arduous work of Reform, and to inspire fresh confidence and to kindle new zeal in the ranks of the friends of Liberty and the defenders of the true principles of the Constitution.

Our friends from N. Carolina, (some of them from a distance of nearly 200 miles,) gave the most cheering accounts of the spread of Whig principles in that State, and spoke with undoubting confidence of their triumph at the approaching election, which takes place on Thursday next, for Governor, and other State officers—and they add that Harrison is even stronger, and will get a heavier vote than Morehead, the Whig Gubernatorial candidate. So mote it be!

Danville was nearly *evacuated* by 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at which hour we took our departure, with the full confidence, that, as our cause is just, it must and will triumph, even against the fearful odds with which it has to contend.

Gen. Thompson left Danville, in the Southern stage, on Wednesday morning.

GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN CONVENTION.—We are gratified to have it in our power to state, on authority which cannot be mistaken, that the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, will be present at the Convention of the 17th of August. A letter from a distinguished source at Washington states, that the Hon. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, will certainly be here; and that, if practicable, the Hon. W. C. Preston will accompany his respected colleague. Notwithstanding the surmises of the enemy to the contrary, we have every reason to hope that the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, will be on the ground. He is now on a flying visit to the North, and we understand that in addition to his anxiety to meet the great Convention at Nashville, professional business at home will call him back in time to be with us. The final determination of Mr. Clay is not yet known; the impression among his Kentucky friends is that *he will be here.*—*Nashville (Tenn.) Whig, 20th July.*

Remarkable Physiological Phenomenon.—The Newark (N. J.) Daily says: The report of the extraordinary physiological phenomenon which was recently copied from the N. Y. Evening Signal—the inception and growth of an Eye in a citizen of Maryland—is confirmed by the Baltimore Sun. The individual upon whose person this most remarkable phenomenon has developed itself, is Capt. George Davis, of Somerset County. He was born with but one visual organ, or at least there was nothing like a ball in the socket of the other. He continued in this way until he was ten or twelve years of age, when a small but perfect eye began to form in the hitherto sightless socket; it increased in size until now he can see with it clearly and distinctly. A casual observer would notice some apparent defect in his eye, as they do not look alike.

Carrier Pigeons.—Capt. Jones, of Ship Flavius, of New York, who arrived at New Castle, Eng. June 6, from Antwerp, reported that on the 2d, at noon, in lat. 52 10 N., long. 3 25 E., a pigeon alighted on board, which was found to be a bearer of despatches from Paris, dated May 31, relating to the "Sulphur Trade," and also news from Spain; being a distance of 250 miles. The bird also bore a note in French, stating that a pigeon had been received that day, and two more with despatches had been sent away. The pigeon was probably exhausted during its flight, as it allowed itself to be easily caught on board the Flavius.

The ingenuity of our Eastern brethren is about to render the use of railroads at night much more general and safe than heretofore. The Boston and Worcester Rail Road Company are preparing a bright light with powerful reflectors, to be placed in front of a locomotive, which is to run with a freight train on that road after night.—The transportation of freight by night is a very material gain in point of time, and diminishes the chances of collisions, while the slow rate of travel enables a locomotive to draw heavier load without injury to the road.—*Balt. Amer.*

It is a curious fact that in countries where Sugar is much used, scurvy and other cutaneous diseases are almost unknown. On board American vessels where Seamen are allowed the use of Sugar, at pleasure, such a disease is scarcely ever heard of.

'Why are doctors called physicians, mamma?' said a little inquisitive girl to her mother, who had just been visited by one of them. 'Physicians!' replied mamma—who was seldom at a loss for an answer—comes from *feeseek*, as the doctors ride about all day to seek fees.

POETRY.

NEW HARRISON SONG.

AIR—"*A life on the ocean wave.*"

Awake to the stirring sound!
Hark, hark to the loud alarms!
A shout on the breeze is heard—
'Tis the People up in arms!
Then rouse to the rescue, rouse!
In a body all as one—
Let your watch-word be "Our Rights!"
And your war-cry "Harrison!"
Awake, &c.

In vain did our fathers toil
And fight for the rights of man,
If tyrants may scorn us now,
And to take our freedom plain.
We'll let them know we'll fight
For the cause our sires have won,
And our shout shall go forth aloud
"The People and Harrison!"
Awake, &c.

Let us teach those men in power
What they seem not now to know,
That they cannot stay an hour,
When the People utter, "go!"
Then up and with the shout again,
Press the cry of victory on,—
"The rights which our fathers gave,
The People and Harrison!"
Awake, &c.
[SCRIBO.

OLD TIPPECANOE.

TUNE—"*Old Rosin the Beau.*"

A bumper around now, my hearties,
I'll sing you a song that is new;
I'll please to the buttons, all parties,
And sing of Old Tippecanoe.

When first near the Thames' gentle waters,
My sword for my country I drew.
I fought for America's daughters,
Long side of Old Tippecanoe.

Ere this too when danger assailed us,
And Indians their dread missiles threw,
His counsel and courage availed us;
We conquered at Tippecanoe.

And when all the troubles were ended,
I flew to the girls that I knew,
They promptly declared they intended
To kiss me for old Tippecanoe.

And now that the good of the nation
Requires that something we do,
We'll hurl little Van from his station,
And elevate Tippecanoe.

Again and again fill your glasses,
Bid Martin Van Buren adieu,
We'll please ourselves and the lasses,
And vote for old Tippecanoe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Casket.

STORMING OF STONY POINT.

The night had already settled down gloomy and forbidding, on the evening of the 19th July, 1779, when the advancing column of a little army, whose uniform betokened it to be American, emerged from a thick wood on the shore of the Hudson, and in an instant the whole dim and shadowy prospect, disclosed to them along the bank of the river, opened to the sight. Far away by Verplanck's Point, now buried in a mass of shadow, while on the other side of the river, dark, gloomy, and frowning, rose up the craggy heights of Stony Point. Washed on three sides by the Hudson, and protected on the other, except along a narrow road, by a morass, the fort was deemed one of the most impregnable upon the river; and its capture regarded as almost impossible. Yet to achieve that gallant purpose, this little army was now upon its march.

A turn in the road soon hid them from the river, and after a silent march of some minutes duration, they arrived within a mile and a half of the enemy's lines, and halting at the command of their officers formed into columns for the attack. Beginning again their march they soon reached the marshy ground at the base of the hill.

"Hist!" said the low voice of the general, from the front, "we are nigh enough now—HALT."

The order passed in a whisper down the line, and the column paused on the edge of the morass. It was a moment of suspense and peril. Every man felt that in a few minutes the fate of their hazardous enterprise would be determined, and that they would either be cold in death, or the American flag waving in triumph over the dark promontory ahead, now scarcely discernable through the thick gloom of midnight.—Yet not a lip quivered, nor a cheek blanched in that crisis. About twenty paces in front of the column, had halted the forlorn hope of one hundred and fifty men, with unloaded pieces and bayonets fixed, while farther on a smaller group of shadowy forms could be seen through the obscurity, accoutred with axes to cut through the abattis. Each man had a piece of white paper in his hat to distinguish him from the foe in the approaching *melee*. The pause, however, afforded, was but momentary. The general had already reconnoitered the approaches to the still silent promontory, and waving his sword on high he gave the order. In another instant the dark, massive column was moving steadily to the attack.

It was a thrilling moment during which that devoted band crossed rapidly over the marsh. As yet the enemy had not discovered them. Even the hearts of the oldest veterans trembled with the eagerness of that moment of suspense. Already had the foremost of the pioneers reached the abattis, and the quick rapid blows of their axes rung upon the night, when suddenly a shout of alarm broke from the fort, the gun of a sentry flashed through the gloom, and in an instant all was uproar and confusion within the astonished fortifications. Not a moment was to be lost.

"Advance! advance!" shouted Wayne, as he pressed rapidly on towards the abattis, followed in death-like silence by his indomitable troops.

"To arms!" came borne on the night breeze from the fort—"to arms—to arms," and then followed the quick roll of the drum. In an instant the enemy were at their posts, and as the gallant continentals still maintained their silent but steady march, a fire, such as only desperation could produce, burst from every embrasure of the fort. The incessant rattle of the musketry, the roar of the artillery the crashing of the grape shot, and the lurid light flung over the scene by the explosion of the shells, and the streams of fire pouring from the fort, formed a picture which no pen can describe. Yet, amid it all, the daring assailants steadily advanced, though not a trigger had been pulled in their ranks. Faithful to the commands of their general, though trembling in every limb with eagerness, they kept up their silent march, amid the fiery tempest, as if impelled by some god like power. On—on—on they pressed. The whirlwind of fire from the fort ceased not; yet still they dashed along, charging at the point of the bayonet, over abattis and bulwark, until the enemy borne back by their impetuous onset, quailed before them. The works were forced. Then, and not till then, was the death-like silence broken. A sound rung out from the victorious troops over all the thunder of the battle. It was the watchword of success.—It was heard by the column behind; it passed down their line, was caught up by the rear, and a wild shout making the very welkin tremble, rung out as they dashed on to the attack.

The contest was short, but terrific. Over bulwark, battery, and prostrate foes the gallant continentals, headed by Wayne, pressed on, and driving all before them, met the column of their little army, with an enthusiastic cheer, in the very centre of the enemy's works. In another moment the stary flag of America waved triumphantly over the battlements.

The enthusiasm of the victors cannot be described. But though the contest had been so bloody, not a man of the enemy fell, after resistance ceased. The pioneers were disarmed, a guard placed over them, and sentries posted on all the commanding positions around the works. The morning gun announced to the British fleet in the river that STONY POINT WAS WON.

WOMAN.

What lawyer has not observed this difference between the sexes, namely: If a woman is indicted for an offence, who attends her in the awful presence of Justice, to console and cheer her, braving the stare of the gaping crowd, the humiliation of such companionship and such connection? A mother or a sister. How seldom a father, a brother, or a husband! If a man is placed in the bar, who is solicitous for him? Always his aged mother, his broken-hearted wife, or his sorrowing daughter. Shame, sorrow, degradation, contempt are all forgotten in the strength of woman's love.—How seldom is a man's! If he attends—and when does he?—his look towards the prisoner at the bar, though his nearest relative, is often dark and scowling, a sense of shame that attaches to himself, weighing on him at the very crisis of the prisoner's fate. A woman's look is that of compassion and sympathy. She thinks not of her own situation, or of the opinion of the crowd around her, as regards herself; if she glances at them it is only when some part of the testimony makes for or against *him*, or the judge or the lawyer speaks upon some strong point, that she may discern their opinion of his fate. She watches his eye; every movement; is she near him, she anticipates his every want—she hands him the glass of water to quench the fever that anxiety has produced—she walks by his side from the court to the prison, and from the prison to the court, she sits as near to him in the court as possible—she would sit in the bar with him, would it allow her—she waits, for hours, to exchange one word with him through the grated door: she rakes and scrapes all she can to make him decent at his trial that his appearance may produce a favorable impression. If the awful verdict should condemn him, she forsakes him not, though all [illegible] have forsaken him. In the [illegible] she is by his side with a noble arch, pressure [illegible] She attends at the very foot [illegible]; his ignominy, his ill-treatment for her are not thought of. Whose soul was that, which when the fatal drop fell pierced every ear and every heart with the conviction that there was one whose pang was keener even than the dying convict? 'Twas hers. And she will beg his body, and compose decently the distorted limbs, and bury him with care. The spot where he is laid, though known as the murderer's grave which the world points to with horror, and where superstition says no grass will ever grow—is, nevertheless, a hallowed spot to her, where she will even plant the flower and manure the grass, to induce the belief that if superstition is correct, the sleeper is innocent. What the poet makes her say is true—

"I know not, I ask not, if guilt's on this heart,
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

READING.

Go into the house of some of our farmers and you will find no newspaper; no periodical of any kind, and hardly a book. Ask such men to subscribe for a paper, and they will tell you that they have no time to read one! But who is so constantly employed as to find no leisure for the improvement of his mind! Not the farmer, certainly, for the long winter evenings afford him several hours every day which he might devote to reading. Not the mechanic, for instances are frequent where the industrious artizans have attained an eminence in the sciences, merely by giving their leisure to study.

One of the most eminent oriental scholars of the age is professor Lee, of one of the English Universities, and yet all his education was acquired during the moments of leisure which he found while employed as a journeyman carpenter.

The fact is, every man has leisure to read a newspaper, and those who plead the want of time as an excuse for not taking one, are almost always the least industrious.

JOSEPH LANCASTER.—When Mr. Joseph Lancaster had finished his lecture, from the chair of the House of Representatives in the United States, Mr. Clay, the Speaker, complimented him, saying, that the chair had never before been filled so well. Mr. Lancaster very modestly replied, that man, in his purest aspect, was but a very humble instrument in the hands of a higher power; the chair he had just filled, exalted as it was, had not been filled with any thing *better than Clay*.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR CASH.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business as speedily as possible, offers his present

Stock of Goods,

wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices for *CASH, Country Produce*, or good notes due for CASH. All Notes and Accounts for 1837, '38 and '39, must be paid immediately, or they will be put out for collection. N. B. TAYLOR.

August 17, 1840. 41tf

A CARD.

THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early in August. The SWAN, Capt. McKenzie, will run on the River. The ANSON, Capt. Lubbock, will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce and return with their goods. *No charges in Georgetown for wharfage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown, Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Mowry, Jr. for Charleston.

J. ELI GREGG, *President.*

Cheraw, Aug. 4, 1840. t54

The Journal, Charlotte; and Western Carolinian, Salisbury, will publish the above 3 weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.—[*Gazette.*

Mrs. M. S. B. Dana,

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A LITTLE WORK, TO BE CALLED

"The Southern Harp,"

CONSISTING of Sacred Poems, adapted to the most admired popular airs. The want of serious words to tunes of uncommon beauty, has, for a long time, been felt by herself and many others; and she hopes that this effort will gratify those who would prefer that the melodies they love should be clothed in language to which every serious heart and thinking mind can respond. Her aim will be to combine taste with piety; and thus while the ear is gratified, to improve the heart. She is persuaded that many beautiful musical compositions have sunk into silence, because set to trifling words.

The work will be published in one volume, of from 150 to 200 pages, handsomely bound; and the cost will be $1 per volume.

It will be published this fall, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to cover the expense. If convenient, those who subscribe are requested to pay in advance.

We give below one or two specimens of the style and design of the work, omitting the music.

TUNE—"*The banks of the Blue Moselle.*"

When the bloom is on thy maiden cheek,
And joy in the sparkling eye,
There is yet one home for the heart to seek,
Where love may never die;
Though beauteous flowers may wither here,
Where blighting storms destroy,
They are blooming there, ever bright and fair,
The flowers of youth and joy.

When the cheek grows pale, and the heart grows faint,
And dimmed is the sparkling eye,
There is yet one friend for the dying saint,
In his mortal agony!
Oh! sweet as childhood's gentle sleep,
All calmly may he rest,
And forget his woes, in a long repose
On a Saviour's peaceful breast.

TUNE—"*Here we meet too soon to part!*"

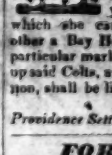
We shall meet—no more to part,
Cease thy sorrows, mourning heart!
Weary days will soon depart,
Then we may rest forever!
When the work of life is done—
When the victor's crown is won—
Then, immortal [illegible]
We no more shall sever,
We shall meet. &c.

In the home of peace and bliss—
In the world where Jesus is—
Where we bid adieu to this,
We may love forever!
Purified from every stain,
Through the Lamb that once was slain,
Dearest, we shall meet again,
And be parted never!
We shall meet, &c.

Subscription lists may be found at the Depository, Chalmers-street; at the Book Store of Mr. Beale, King-street; and the Courier Office, East Bay.

Charleston, Aug. 1, 1840.

Strayed



FROM the Subscriber, on the 25th of July last, Two COLTS, one a beautiful Sorrel Filly, three years old, having no marks by which she can be particularly described; the other a Bay Horse Mule two years old, without particular marks. Any person finding or taking up said Colts, and giving the subscriber information, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

LEWIS DINKINS.

Providence Settlement, Aug. 4, 1840. 45tf

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs is left in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known so as to enable him to pay the debts.

THOS. J. HOLTON.

May 12, 1840.

Lost by Mail

BETWEEN Charlotte N. C. and Kanawha C. H. Va. the right hand half of a Twenty Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable to John E. Maddux or order, Office of Discount and Deposite in Natchez, dated June 8th L. Marsham, President. The letter was mailed 1833, and No. 4786. Thos. Henderson, Cashier, about the 10th of February, 1837.

SOPHIA JONES.

May 12, 1840. 33tf

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

Presbytery of Concord.

THE Presbytery of Concord will meet at Bear Creek Church, on the 4th Wednesday (the 23d day) of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Aug. 10, 1840.

Dr. C. J. FOX

INFORMS the citizens of Mecklenburg and the surrounding country, that he is receiving and opening the largest and best assortment of

MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oils,
Patent Medicines,
Thompsonian Medicines,
PERFUMERIES,
WINES and SPIRITS,
for Medical Uses,
VARNISHES, &c. &c.

ever offered in this market. Also, some superior

Chewing Tobacco,

all of which he will sell low for CASH or on short credit. All ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to and carefully packed up.

His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.

Aug. 11, 1840. 46tf

THE CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY

WILL be re-opened on the 1st Monday of October. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the Village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

3D CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, $8 50

2D CLASS.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's 2d part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, $10 50

1ST CLASS.

Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c. $16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

French, per Session, $10 00
Penmanship, per course, 10 00
Water Colors, per Session, 10 00
Chenille Work, Embroidery, Worsted Work, Lamp Mats, Sockets, Screens, per course, $5 00

The Department of Music will be under the personal direction of Miss Davidson.

Charge for Music on the Piano, per sess. $25

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
Principal.

Aug. 4, 1840. 44tf

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to polite Literature and Science, entitled THE EMERALD, and to be edited by Hugh McQueen. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the characters of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perspicuous and tangible revelation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a mournful fact, in connection with the history of this State, that she has suffered immense privations of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her devoted sons might communicate to the world those biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the archives of private affection, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In this respect, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina on account of the vaster extent of their moral, intellectual, or physical resources. And we cannot surrender the endearing conviction that this State presents an atmosphere sufficiently genial, and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the experiment shall have been fairly made and have proved unsuccessful.

The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a persevering effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men: to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of those patriotic men who acquitted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly persevering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and of usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast.—It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be indiscriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by such approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers.

A constant effort will be made to guard against that lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised us contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and inflexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi-monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to five dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 13, 1840.

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryhers, and 2 well-finished Surkies, one of which is very fine, and I am continually getting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sassafras-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 39tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING,

Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.

April 2, 1840. 37tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatuleney, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Drs. P. C. Caldwell and T. Harris

HAVING reorganized their copartnership in all branches of medicine and surgery, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte in particular and the public generally, and devote their entire attention to their profession, and to difficult cases requiring consultation or the use of both, no extra charges will be made, charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

March 31, 1840. 27tf

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say he is on hand and will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace

HAVING associated, will attend to the duties of Medicine & Surgery in their collateral branches. They may be found at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring attention shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 13tf

Competition is the "LIFE of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public generally, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and number well SEASONED, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work is not to be excelled, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, that his Work shall not be excelled in point of cheapness, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Skinner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 13tf

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—a specimen may be seen at the Silk Factory Store in the town of Charlotte. As this reel is highly recommended by all well known Silk Reelers in the North, Mr. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the silk business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one-half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

March 16, 1840. 22tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE

CAROLINA BEACON, AND Metropolitan Omnibus.

BY E. S. ZEVELY.

THE world is constantly changing—men are changing, and customs, manners and habits are changing. The arts and sciences are striding ahead in the way of improvement, dashing along our mountains, through rivers, and surmounting obstacles after obstacle with the speed of Hasseppa's steed. In the place of the mean, ragged, dirty sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed superroyal hebdomimals and daillies, on all sides. In the newspaperial world particularly, has this improvement of the age been manifest—and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of rickety coaches and ox carts we now dash over land at the tail of queer machines puffing and smoking along at a fearful rate; and in place of barges and sail boats, we now daily fly the winds, and stem tides and currents by the aid of all powerful *Steam*.

In the newspaperial world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shown itself in some of our principal cities—a few country papers have caught the charm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this mighty country. In North Carolina, this has not yet shown itself; and the people seem content with the old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted to, and their lumbering columns filled with, dirty, blackguard, sickening, demoralizing politics—*because* their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, dashing, independent, comprehensive, go-ahead modern style which is now outstriping every thing else. There is a lack of *steam* about most newspapers now-a-days,—they navigate on the old plan—they have not yet adopted modern contrivances for dashing ahead. They are "behind the times," and the improvements of the age.

In *news-matters*, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the cream of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.

In *philosophy and science*, we have an especial assistant—a most sage and erudite personage—whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose attention will be assiduously directed toward the entertainment and instruction of those who read the Beacon.

In *Politics*, the Beacon will be truly *independent*—not *neutral*, by any means, (understand us) but INDEPENDENT;—that is, we *will say what we please*, neither courting favor nor fearing enmity. We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like the Whigs better than ourself or the people at large; therefore we choose to go for A, No. 1, and for the people generally in preference to any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the political affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c., we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and doings, connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the fair sex.

The terms of the paper, subscriptions, advertisements, and all,—invariably CASH IN ADVANCE. No exceptions. No credit.

The BEACON will be published every Saturday and forwarded regularly to any part of the United States, Texas, or Canadas, by the earliest mails, at the rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance for single copies. Five dollars will pay for three copies, and ten dollars will secure six copies for one year. Twelve copies may be secured for one year, (by clubs of that number of individuals,) by the remission of twenty dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.